SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXVIII NO. 338 SEYMOUR, INDIANA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1910. PRICE TWO CENTS

CONVENTION DATES

Fixed By Republican State Committee. Chairman Gives Dinner.

The delegates to the republican district conventions will be elected in all the counties of the state on January 28 and 29. The district conventions will be held on February 1, and on February 3 the committeemen chosen will meet at Indianapolis to elect a state chairman. The above dates were fixed by the state committee which was at Indianapolis Friday.

Following the meeting of the committee Chairman James P. Goodrich gave a dinner at the Claypool to the men who served on the committee with him since 1900. This developed into a sort of love feast and many kind and complimentary words were spoken of Mr. Goodrich and his splendid service as state chairman was commended in highest terms. A letter from Senator Beveridge in which he praised the work and party leadership of Mr. Goodrich was read.

Short addresses were made during the evening by Harry S. New, E. H. Nebeker, R. O. Hawkins, Judge Oscar H. Montgomery, H. C. Starr, Chas. F Remy, John C Billheimer, Geo. W. Cromer, John Moorman, Chas. S. Hernly and others.

When Mr. Goodrich called order and began the speech-making be spoke of his pleasant relations with members of the committee and party leaders in general and their willingness to cooperate with him at all times. Mr. Goodrich has served the party well and Indiana republicans have won their greatest victories under his leadership. He has the confidence and good will of the republicans throughout Indiana.

Birthday Surprise.

Miss Marian Mains daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Mains Jr., celebrated her eleventh birthday Friday. After school in the afternoon a surprise was planned for her at her home on W. Seventh street. A number of her friends were invited and brought with them a generous post card shower. The dinning room had been tastefully decorated in green and red. Refreshments were served and the company of young people had a very enjoyable time.

Struck By Falling Tree.

Aaron Seabrook, age about fifty years, a farmer residing near Surprise, was dangerously injured by a falling tree-top this morning shortly after eight o'clock. He and his neighbor, George Findley, were in the woods cutting wood when the accident occurred. His shoulder blade was broken and he was otherwise seriously injured about the back but it is thought he will recover.

Music Club.

Several friends of Miss Marie Cordes who have formed a music club met with her Friday evening at the home of her father, Chas. H. Cordes. An enjoyable program of music was given after which refreshments were served, making an evening of genuine pleasure for all who were present.

Attention Knights.

There will be a special meeting of Hermion Lodge K. of P. tonight at 7:30 to arrange to attend funeral of C. C. Frey.

H. C. JONES, K. of R. & S.
T. TRUMBO, C. C.

Fresh oysters at Cordes'. Phone 110.

G. A. R. & W. R. C.

Have Banquet And Install New Officers.

The G. A. R. and the W. R. C., of this city, installed their officers for the coming year Friday evening in their hall in the Masonic Temple. The following officers were installed for the G. A. R:

W. J. Durham, C.
A. P. Williams, S. V. C.
L. W. Jones, J. V. C.
J. H. Boake, Chaplain.
T. B. Ridlen, Quartermaster.
Charles Murphy, Adjutant.
Lindley W. Ruddick, Surgeon.
Daniel W. Wilson, O. of D.
Balzer Kirsch, O. of G.
John Hunterman, Q. M. S.
W. L. Marshall, S. M.

Rev. F. M. Huckleberry acted as installing officer and those present were very favorably impressed with the way the work was done.

Mrs. Martha Moulder acted as installing officer for the W. R. C. and the following officers were installed:

Mary J. England, Pres.
Lydia Ewing, S. V.
Margaret Kindred, J. V.
Martha Bartlett, Treas.
Lora Wheaton, Sec.
Mary Byrne, Chap.
Dora Ridlen, Con.
Mary Bridges, Asst. Con.
Mary Jackson, Guard.
Eliza Stratton, Asst. Guard.
Mattie Barnes, Patriotic Inst.
Louisa Davison, Press Cor.
Christina Murphy, Musician.

COLOR BEARERS.

Effie L. Love.
Alice Hopkins.
Stella Houchen.
Lizzie Shutts.

After the installation an interesting program was given including recitations by Misses Esther Arnold and Omego Wheaton and a flag drill by several small boys who were drilled by Miss Grace Love.

The Woman's Relief Corps was presented with a beautiful rug by Mr. Fry, of the Seymour Dry Goods Company. The emblems of the order were woven into the rug very beautifully. At the close a banquet was served. Covers were laid for over 100 people.

Four Eclipses In 1910.

There will be four eclipses this year, two of the moon and two of the sun. On June 3rd there will be an eclipse of the moon and fourteen days later there will be a total eclipse of the sun visible. The next eclipse will be one of the moon, occurring November 26-27 and will be visible here. A partial eclipse of the sun will be witnessed December 13-14, invisible in the United States.

Surprise Party.

A crowd gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Stanfield, of Booth street Saturday night to remind their brother, Mr. Everett Abell of his twentieth birthday. The dining room was beautifully decorated where dainty refreshments were served. An enjoyable evening was spent in games and music and all departed at a late hour wishing Everett many more such birthdays.

In olden times doctors bled people to rid them of rheumatism, aches and pains, later they rubbed with salves and liniments. Now Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea does the work through the blood, the surest, safest and only way. Cure yourself. Begin tonight.
Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Want Ads in the REPUBLICAN Pay

THE CHURCHES

Regular Sunday Services Announced By Local Pastors.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Bible School 9:15 a. m. Divine Worship 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for the morning, "The Psalmist's Prayer for a Revival." For the evening, "Winning Christ." With these services our special meetings begin. On Monday evening we expect to have Rev. J. V. Fradenburg, of Madison, Ind., with us for ten days or two weeks, and we trust the members of the church will avail themselves of the excellent preaching which Mr. Fradenburg will give to all who come. The success of the meeting will depend on the support the members of the church give it. Let us give special attention to these meeting that good may come to us all, and that many souls may be led to Christ.

Miss Mary Lewis will give the opening instrumental solo at Sunday School tomorrow morning at 9:15. The closing exercises will be in memory of Mr. C. C. Frey, who was superintendent of the school for ten years. T. J. Stanfield will speak of Mr. Frey's work in the Sunday School.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH

Dr. J. A. Sargent a former pastor will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Let all members and their friends make a special effort to attend the services tomorrow. Dr. Sargent will be glad to meet all his friends.

Sunday School at 9:15 a. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

CENTRAL CHRIRTIAN CHURCH.

"The Evidences of God's Presence in Seymour." "The New Man, where from and How Know Him?" These subjects will be discussed tomorrow 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited. The house will be made warm and comfortable for all. Bible School at 9:15 a. m.

At The Presbyterian Church

Dr. Herald the noted evangelist will preach tomorrow morning and evening at the Presbyterian church, and as great result have followed his meetings elsewhere it is hoped his coming to Seymour will give a moral and religious uplift not only to the church where he labors, but to the city at large. The Doctor held a meeting at Loveland O. and the pastor at the place. Dr. Ewalt, says of him, "Dr. Herald is a thinker, an orator, a convincing preacher of righteousness, his sermons are doctrinal, evangelical and sound, his presentation of Gospel truth is remarkable, stimulating, instructive, inspiring. You can find no better." We have received many such testimonials from cities where the Dr. has held meetings and we feel asured he is the man we want to hear. Do not fail to hear him tomorrow.

Ministeral Meeting.

The ministers will meet at the study of the Presbyterian church Monday morning at 10 o'clock. All ministers in the city are invited.

Notice to Masons.

Jackson Lodge will meet at one o'clock Monday afternoon to attend the funeral of Brother C. C. Frey.

J. S. MILLS, W. M.
A. P. CARTER, Secy.

Born.

To Mr. and Mrs. James B. Thompson, of near Cortland, on Friday, January 9, 1910, a son.

Scott Shields has received a new line of extracts which he is putting out to his customers. He gives a box of Blurner's perfumed starch with every bottle of extract purchased.

From rheumatism, aches and pains,
Your system will be free,
If you'll but take a nightly drink,
Of Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea.
Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co

Country sorghum and New Orleans, 50 cents per gallon Saturday. Hoosier grocery. j8d

OIL HEADLIGHTS

Must be Replaced by 1500-Candle Power Lamps.

According to the order of the Railroad Commission made public Friday all oil headlights used upon freight and passenger engines, must be replaced with 1500-candle power lamps. No oil lamp has yet been devised, so far as the commission knows, that will give the required candle power, and it is supposed that either electric or acetylene lights will be adopted. The commission has expressed no choice between these two. The order was issued after several months of experimenting and after several long conferences with railroad officials. The order does not apply to switch-engines in the railroad yards.

The recent general assembly, by an act approved March 6, directed the railroad commission to inquire into the efficiency of the locomotive headlights in the state, and empowered the body to make any order deemed advisable when the inquiry is completed at the conferences. The enginemen were almost unanimously in favor of the oil lights, and even some of them favored no lights at all except the signal lights. They declared that illumination of a track does not serve to reduce the danger of collision or derailment from obstructions, although a strong light would, they admitted, serve better as a warning to pedestrians and travelers on highways where grade crossings exist.

There were found some four thousand locomotive headlights in the state, all of them oil except about one hundred, which were electric or gas (acetyline). The question before the commission, according to the opinion, was purely one of whether or not more illumination was needed to protect the lives and property of the citizens of the state. The oil headlight was found sufficient to light the track for from three hundred to four hundred feet in advance of the engine, while the stronger light adopted will light the track for from fourteen hundred to two thousand feet.

In contravention to the evidence of a very large percentage of enginemen who testified against the efficiency of the high power lights, a number of enginemen who have worked behind electric headlights for years, testified that such lights were much preferable to the oil lamp, basing their statements on actual experiences. A large number of interurban motormen, who operate behind powerful electric headlights, testified that it would be impossible for them to operate their cars at night as successfully, if at all, behind any light of less power than the ones in use. The commission found that the dangers from the use of the high power lamps were greatly overestimated by the enginemen who advocated the retention of the oil lamp, and cited instances of a number of the most successfully managed roads in the country which have adopted the stronger light and have continued its use, in most instances without fatal or serious accidents.

The lamps which will be required by the commission will cost from \$125 to \$150 each. It will be urged that they be equipped with appliance to reduce the strength of the light when desired by the enginemen.

While some of the railroads of Indiana now use brilliant headlights upon their engines, none of the steam roads into this city have adopted them. The interurban companies use the electric headlight and find them an improvement over the old oil lights. The railroad commission has ruled that one-third of the lamps must go by July 1, another third by the first of next January, and the remainder by July 1, 1911.

Cooking apples, 70 and 80 cents a bushel. Fine eating apples of all kinds at No. 12 west Second street. H. C. Beyer j8d

SCHOOL SYSTEM

Of Philippines Described In Letter of L. D. Gregg.

Prof J. A. Linke, Superintendent of the Seymour Schools, is in receipt of a letter from L. D. Gregg, who is now located in the Philippines. Mr. Gregg was formerly a teacher in the public schools at Columbus and is known here.

He writes "I am on the Island of Negros which is composed of two Provinces, Occidental and Oriental Negros. Occidental Negros is considered one of the best provinces in the Islands, and is on the west coast, makes it quite near to Ilailo, the second largest town in the Islands.

"Kabausalan is a fairly good town and the central school here has an enrollment of about 300 pupils. I have six teachers under me, and one of them is considered the best in the Province. They are all native teachers of course. I like my work and am mighty glad I fell into a place like this where I could have charge of a central school. The school system here is rather simple but I also think very good. The Islands are divided into Provinces and each Province is divided into districts which are in turn divided into barrias with a common center where the central school is located.

"The barrias are in charge of native teachers. The central schools have all grades up to and including the seventh.

"Then each Province has a capital at which is located what is called a Secondary School as well as all grades below. The Secondary School gives a four years course, which corresponds nearly to a high school back home. In the capital town is located the Division Superintendent and he is authority in the whole Province.

"The climate is delightful here except when it rains, so much, and that don't bother me as I am near the school house. The temperature ranges from 76 to 88 degrees and never gets as hot as it was when I left home."

"Yankee Doodle Boy"

is announced for the opening performance of Powell & Cohan's Musical Comedy Company, which will play a 3 night engagement at the Majestic Theatre presenting three popular musical plays. The first bill given by the excellent organization of twenty-five people will be "The Yankee Doodle Boy". It is full of tuneful airs and the pretty chorus of lively girls show up to excellent advantage. Cario Portello, she of the remarkable voice and eccentric manners, is heading the company, which in itself proves the worth of Messrs. Powell & Cohan's organization. Miss Portello has the distinction of being the highest priced artist ever appearing with a popular priced show. She is aided by a very clever company of singers and dancers. Seats can now be reserved for the evening. Prices are ten, twenty, thirty and fifty cents. On Monday nights one lady will be admitted free with every paid admission bought before 6 p. m.

Library Board Meeting.

The Library Board held their monthly meeting Friday evening at the city library. A list of books was presented and upon the recommendation of the board were ordered purchased. The financial report was also given. This was the regular meeting for the election of officers, but the election was postponed until next Friday. The members of the library board are Dr. J. M. Shields, Alpha Cox, Township Trustee Chas. Steinwedel, Mrs. Lynn Faulkconer, Mrs. H. R. Kyte, Prof. J. A. Linke, Mrs. Oscar Carter, Mrs. O. O. Swails and C. S. Mercer.

Farm For Rent.

Good bottom farm on Jennings and Jackson county line, to right party,—200 acres.

TIP BARNES
306 W. 2nd St. Seymour, Ind. d&wtf

Have Berdon, the barber, shave you

SUCCESSFUL

Candidates in Business College Contest are Now All Known.

The counting of the ballots in the free scholarship contest of the Seymour Business College, is now completed and the successful candidates are:

Miss Bessie Hoding, of Retreat; Ray Peters, of Vallonia; George Cooley, of Brownstown; and Carl White, of Seymour.

The votes were counted by special committees representing the different contestants, the count being completed about 2:30 Friday afternoon. The vote of the various candidates by districts were as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Bessie Hoding 505
Maye Prince 75

SECOND DISTRICT.

Ray Peters 787
Gertrude Fleenor 687

THIRD DISTRICT.

George Cooley 1,202
Edna Rhodes 864

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Carl White 2,876
Grace Taskey 2,350
Anna Day 1,676

By far the heaviest voting was done in the fourth district, which included the city of Seymour, and the local contestants were represented in the counting of the ballots by Prof. J. C. Edwards, A. V. Lawell and William Burkeley. The contest extended from December 20 to January 1st.

In addition to the four winners of the free scholarships four others will be entitled to one month scholarship free, as follows:

Miss Gertrude Fleenor, of Medora, Miss Edna Rhodes, of Hamilton township.

Miss Grace Taskey, of Seymour.

Miss Anna Day, of Seymour.

The conditions were that all contestants in districts 1, 2 and 3 who should secure 300 votes or more, would be entitled to a one month's scholarship and all contestants in district 4 who should receive 1,000 votes or more would be entitled to the same.

Miss Nell Love, of near Uniontown, who was a candidate in district No. 1, dropped out an account of sickness. The candidates in all the other districts were very active as the results show, and any of them are certainly deserving of an opportunity to obtain a business education such as the Seymour Business College affords:

Carl White, the winner in the Seymour district, has been an employe of Seymour Dry Goods Company for some time and has many very warm friends.

The total number of votes cast in the contest was more than 11,000, or about forty per cent of the entire population of the county.

Shareholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank, of Seymour, Indiana, will be held at its banking house on Tuesday, January 11th, 1910, at 10 a. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

j11d J. H. ANDREWS, Cashier.

Officers Elected.

The directors of the Cooperative Building and Loan Association held their monthly meeting Friday evening and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, J. G. Laupus.
Vice President, Jay C. Smith.
Secretary, Thos. J. Clark.
Treasurer, C. D. Billings.
Attorney, Thos. M. Honan.

Oranges 15 cents per dozen, malaga grapes 10 cents per pound, Saturday. Hoosier grocery. j8d

The Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.
Registered Pharmacists
Prescriptions Correctly Compounded
Phone Your Wants
Old Phone 400 New Phone 633

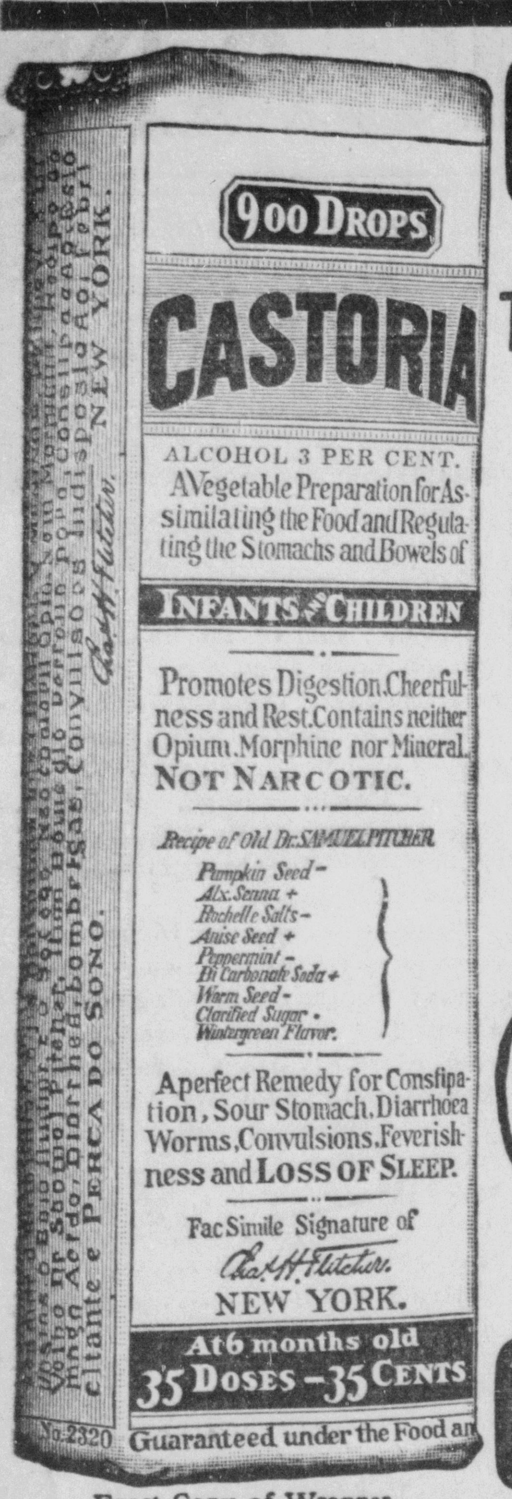
Mrs. Housekeeper
New Country Sorghum Molasses
One Gallon Jug and Molasses
Special This Week
60cts.
HOADLEY'S GROCERY
SOUTH CHESTNUT STREET

DREAMLAND
TONIGHT
"The Restoration"
Biograph Drama
Illustrated Song
"Think of the Girl Down Home"
By Miss Lois Reynolds.

With \$1.00 Purchase of Other Goods
20 lbs. Granulated Sugar for \$1.00
Nice Prunes per lb. 5c.
It's Bargain Day Every Day at
Mayes Cash Grocery
Phone 658. All goods delivered.

AT THE
NICKELO
TONIGHT
"The Imp of the Bottle"
"A Winter Tale"
ILLUSTRATED SONG
"Lucky Moon"
By MISS ANNA E. CARTER

The Cost
Of Interurban Freight Service is the same as the other kind which does not have heated cars, ventilated cars, clean cars, and personal attention. In fact you get express service at freight rates.
I. & L. Traction Co.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MURDER DECREE OF BLACK HAND

Sensational Evidence Brought Out at Albany.

GOT PRISONERS' CONFIDENCE

An Italian Detective Had Been Placed in Jail With Alleged Murderers, and He Narrates on Witness Stand How He Had Gained the Confidence of the Prisoners, Securing From Them an Admission of the Motive Underlying the Murder of an Albany Real Estate Agent, Whose Death He Says Had Been Decreed by "The Family of the Dead Bodies."

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 7.—In the supreme court here sensational testimony was given in the trial of Dominic Ferrari, an Italian, for the murder in this city several months ago of George E Phelps, an agent for a real estate firm, who called at Ferrari's saloon to collect the rent and was stabbed to death by several of those in the place. District Attorney Sanford and Sheriff Beach of Albany county had secured Michael Bernadi, a detective from New York, and had him committed to the Albany jail on Dec. 2 last. He was lodged in the compartment with Ferrari and Vincencia Leonardi, who is held for complicity with Ferrari in the crime.

Bernadi testified in the Ferrari trial that he had secured the confidence of the men, who had told him they were members of the Black Hand society known as the "Family of the Dead Bodies," and that Phelps had been killed by them in accordance with a decree of the society. Bernadi was locked up with the two men for twenty days.

Black Hand Claims Victim.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Failing to comply with a demand for $5,000 contained in letters signed "The Black Hand," which he received through the mail some time ago, B. Seneni, sixty years old, an Italian merchant, was shot and killed while he lay asleep in the rear of his store.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

Governors of New York Stock Exchange Apparently in a Quandary.

New York, Jan. 7.—Though a great deal of pressure has been exerted on the governors of the stock exchange to induce a suppression of the investigation into last week's sky-rocket movement in Rock Island, the governors have continued the investigation where it was left off by the special committee. They are still unable to perceive why in the natural course of events a stock should shoot upward thirty points in five minutes and drop back to earth in ten minutes more. Unless an explanation that seems to them adequate is provided or unless a majority of the governing committee change their minds, disciplinary action, it has become known, is certain.

A well-known financier is regarded by some of the governors as the principal in this sensational transaction, and these governors favor issuance of a statement reciting his connection with the transaction. Other governors oppose this action.

A TEST IS SOUGHT

Department of Justice Anxious About Constitutionality of New Law.

Washington, Jan. 7.—If any one of the 400,000 corporations in the United States subject to the tax of 1 per cent per annum on its net income would like to go through the courts with proceedings to determine the constitutionality of that measure, the department of justice is ready and willing to aid. The department of justice is more than willing to expedite any case of a meritorious nature which would decide the matter finally. It would hasten it to the supreme court as fast as possible and would endeavor to have it settled by June 7, when the tax becomes collectible.

Spoiled Royal Family's Christmas.

Athens, Jan. 7.—A fire occurred in the royal palace at Tatoi last night, the eve of the Greek Christmas. The king and his family were gathered around a Christmas tree when the alarm was given. The flames spread quickly and soon rose to a great height above the roof, attracting an enormous crowd of people. There were no personal accidents.

Big Glass Factory Burned.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 7.—Loss of $65,000 by fire was caused to the plant of the Muncie Glass company. Five hundred persons are thrown out of employment. The factory was swept by fire about three years ago and was then rebuilt. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

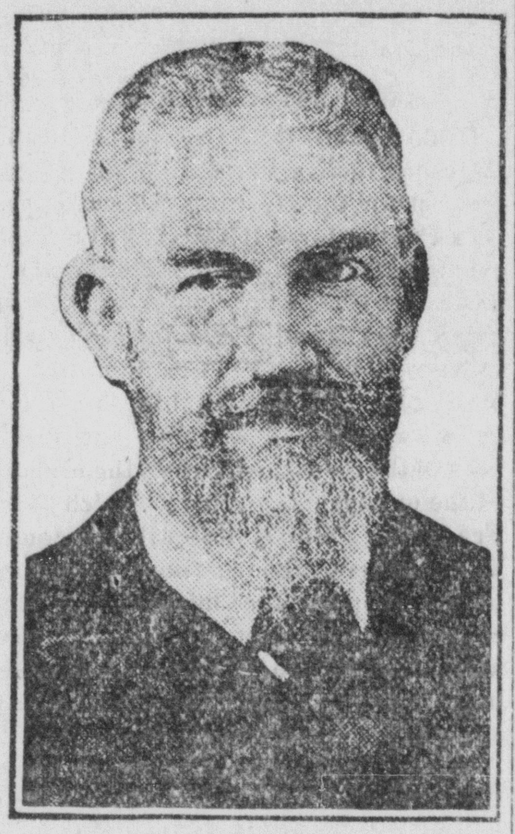
Mrs. Flora Adams Darling.

New York, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, founder of the society of the Daughters of the Revolution and the United States Daughters of 1812, is dead of apoplexy at the home of her brother, John Q. Adams. She was seventy years old.

AMERICA MEDIEVAL ACCORDING TO SHAW

George Bernard Cables His Opinion Over.

New York, Jan. 7.—The irrepressible George Bernard Shaw has taken another rap at America. By request of two of the leaders of the striking shirtwaist makers, he has replied to


GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

the recent decision given by Justitce Olmstead against a girl striker, who had entered complaint against a strike breaker.

"You are on strike against God and nature, whose prime law it is that man shall earn his bread in the sweat of his brow," said Justice Olmstead. "You are on strike against God."

Mr. Shaw's reply, received by cable, follows:

"Delightful medieval America! Always in the intimate personal confidence of the Almighty.—George Bernard Shaw."

Fever Sores.

Fever sores and old chronic sores should not be healed entirely, but should be kept in healthy condition. This can be done by applying Chamberlain's Salve. This salve has no superior for this purpose. It is also most excellent for chapped hands, sore nipples, burns and diseases of the skin. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Cell Opens For Autoist.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 7.—Samuel E. Campbell, an automobile dealer, will have to serve a ten-months' sentence in the county jail for causing the death by accident of the Rev. G. Brinley Morgan, rector of Christ church here, in January, 1908. The supreme court of errors, to which Campbell carried his case, has just confirmed the finding of the lower court.

Came Near Choking to Death.

A little boy, the son of Chris. D. Peterson, a well known resident of the village of Jacksonville, Iowa, had a sudden and violent attack of croup. Much thick stringy phlegm came up after giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mr. Peterson says: "I think he would have choked to death had we not given him this remedy." For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Life Sentence For Murderer.

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 7.—Henry Small, who killed William Polk Nov. 17, has been sentenced to life imprisonment. The dead man had been a former United States soldier, a member of the regiment mustered out for the trouble at Brownsville, Tex.

Stomach Trouble Cured

If you have any trouble with your stomach you should take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Mr. J. P. Clote, of Edina, Mo., says: "I have used a great many different medicines for stomach trouble, but find Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets more beneficial than any other remedy I ever used." For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Cleveland Bank Hard Hit.

Cleveland, Jan. 7.—As the result of the naming of a receiver for the Werner Publishing company of Akron, O., the South Cleveland Banking company of this city yesterday afternoon assigned to T. H. Marlatt, after a brief run on the bank. Mr. Marlatt declared the bank loses to the publishing house above $1,000,000.

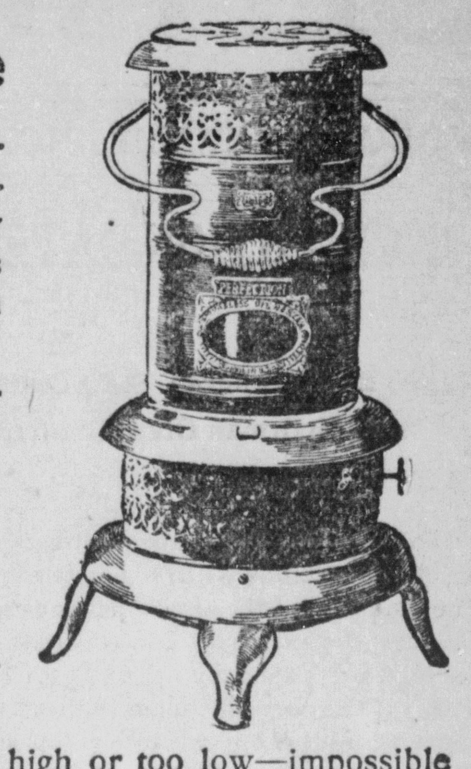
Pneumonia Follows a Cold

but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar, which stops the cough, heals the lungs, and expels the cold from your system.

New York, Jan. 7.—The government's inquiry into the affairs of the sugar trust, begun before the federal grand jury on Wednesday, will, it is understood upon good authority, go further than at first it was thought.

Foley's Kidney Remedy will cure any case of kidney or bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. It invigorates the entire system and strengthens the kidneys so they eliminate the impurities from the blood. Backache, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles are all cured by this great medicine.

Difference That Ten Minutes Make



From 35 degrees to 70 degrees—from an unbearable cold to a glowing heat that contributes the cheery comfort you want in your home is the difference that can be made in 10 minutes when you have the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

to do your heating. It is unrivaled for quick work—and effective, cleanly work.

Impossible to turn the wick too high or too low—impossible to make it smoke or emit disagreeable odor—the self-locking

Automatic Smokeless Device

absolutely prevents smoke. Lighted in a second—cleaned in a minute—burns Nine Hours with one filling. Rustless brass font.

Automatic smokeless device instantly removed for cleaning.

Highest efficiency in heating power—Beautifully finished in Japan or Nickel—an ornament anywhere—a necessity everywhere. Variety of styles.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(Incorporated)

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JANUARY 9, 1910

The Baptism and Temptation of Jesus. Lesson:—Matt. 3: 13-17.

GOLDEN TEXT:—In that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted.—Heb. 2: 18.

While the people were in expectation or suspense and men were reasoning in their hearts as to whether John was the Christ or not, Jesus, being about thirty years of age, came to John to Jordan to be baptized of him (Luke iii, 15, 23). The Jews had sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem to John to ask him if he was the Christ or Elijah or that prophet, but John replied that he was neither the one nor the other, but only the voice of one crying in the wilderness, "Make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Isaiah" (John i, 19, 23). Then after His baptism John pointed Him out as the Lamb of God who take away the sin of the world and whom men are to follow, and men hearing John followed Jesus. We are not good witnesses unless those who see and hear us follow Jesus because of us. According to our lesson, John at first refused to baptize Jesus, feeling his own unworthiness, but Jesus said, "Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness" (verse 15). Remembering the first recorded utterance of Jesus, "I must be about my Father's business" (Luke ii, 49), how suggestive is this second utterance, "Suffer it to be so now." As believers in Him and therefore His representatives here we should always be about His business, and in reference to all that He appoints us, however unnecessary and uncalled for many things may seem to us, we should remember His words, "Suffer it to be so now." Whatever God appoints is right and best, and we manifest His high righteousness by cheerful submission to all that is right in His sight. Thus we shall be approved of Him in some sense as Jesus was. When Jesus began thus publicly to identify Himself with sinners, for those whom John baptized confessed their sins (verse 6), but Jesus had no sins to confess, the heavens were opened and the Father testified to His delight in His Son, and the Spirit came as a dove and abode upon Him. Thus we see the Father, Son and Holy Spirit in this great event. It seems to me that this testimony from the Father covers all the previous life at Nazareth, while the testimony at the transfiguration (xvii, 5) covers all His public life. He could truly say of Himself in relation to His Father, "I do always those things that please Him" (John viii, 29). We can never be satisfied with ourselves while we stay in these mortal bodies, but we can walk with God in fellowship if we are always well pleased with His Son Jesus Christ. In the seven chapters in which we find the phrase "Heaven opened" (Ezek i; Matt. iii; John i, Acts vii and x, Rev. iv and xix) we have in each a vision of Christ. He is always the center of adoration by the hosts in heaven and the redeemed on the earth. If Jesus, who must have been, like John, filled with the Spirit from His birth (Luke i, 15), needed a special filling or anointing for His public ministry is it any wonder that so few have any public ministry unto Him when so few seem to know or care anything about a special anointing of the Spirit? His desire is for many to stand before Him, to serve Him, to minister unto Him (II Chron. xxix, 11), but He has to say to the many: "I would, but ye would not;" "Ye will not come unto me." The same devil who blinded and led astray Adam and Eve is still blinding the minds of the lost to the light of the glorious gospel and the minds of the saved ones to the light of the glory of God and His kingdom. To submit to God means to resist the devil (Jas. iv, 7; I Pet. v, 8, 9), and until we have learned something of his devices and how to resist and overcome him we are not qualified for service as witnesses unto Christ. God did all He could for the comfort and happiness of Adam and Eve, but the devil told them that he would do better for them and make them like God. The devil's lie won and has been winning the crowd ever since by his suggestions on the same three lines. Something for the body, something for the mind and the power to lord it over others seem to cover the most of his devices—good for food, pleasant to the eyes, a tree to be desired to make one wise (Gen. iii, 6). Bread for the body, the esteem of men, the world and its glory. The first may include all gratifications of the body, the second all that might give us praise from men and the third every phase of dominion over others. Whatever you desire get it; do or be something wonderful in the eyes of man; get power over men by gold or politics or in any way the devil may suggest. How does our Lord reply? Things for the body are not important in comparison with the life and health of the soul, the food of which is the word of God. To desire greatness in the eyes of others is called tempting the Lord our God. To bow down to the devil for the sake of worldly advantage is forbidden by "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God and Him only shalt thou serve." Would we live in fellowship with God and in the comfort of the ministry of the angels it must be by rejoicing in the Lord our righteousness and in a hunger for a greater manifestation of it in us; by seeking to magnify His name, not ours.

BANK CLERK SHOT

Bandits Invade a Private Bank in New York City.

New York, Jan. 7.—The Korns run a private banking business in the Polish and Austrian quarter of Williamsburg. Hyman, the elder brother, is the proprietor and Zigel, the younger, was a clerk and private policeman, always on the lookout for snatchers. Zigel was fatally shot in the banking office while he was struggling with a robber and trying to protect his brother's money. There was $8,000 in gold and bills and silver on the counters and in the safe, and the four thieves came pretty close to getting away with it. Two of them were run down by a crowd in the street and arrested by policemen, but the other two, the lookout men, who stayed outside to watch, managed to get away.

REPUBLICAN Want Ads. Pay

Cured of a Severe Attack of Bronchitis by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"On October 18, last, my little three year old daughter contracted a severe cold which resulted in a bad case of bronchitis," says Mrs. W. G. Gibson, Lexington, Ky. "She lost the power of speech completely and was a very sick child. Fortunately we had a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house and gave it to her according to the printed directions. On the second day she was a great deal better, and on the fifth day, Oct. 23, she was entirely well of her cold and bronchitis, which I attribute to this splendid medicine. I recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy unreservedly as I have found it the surest, safest, and quickest cure for colds, both for children and adults, of any I have ever used." For sale by C. W. Milhous.

FINAL DECLARATION JUSTIFIED BY TIME

Pathetic Tragedy In Case of Georgia Bank Cashier.

Americus, Ga., Jan. 7.—Over a year ago Cashier Walters of the Bank of Ellaville, killed himself in Americus because he was accused of a shortage of $50,000.

Walters said that he was not short, that he had simply misplaced $50,000 in securities and could not remember where he had put them. Walters's story was not believed, however, and a warrant was taken out for his arrest. When Walters learned this he went to a room in the courthouse which he frequented at times and shot himself to death. Yesterday afternoon Charles McCrary and James Robinson were in the courthouse room where Walters killed himself, and in searching came upon $50,000 in securities carefully concealed in a crevice between the wainscoating. It is believed that Walters put the securities there when temporarily deranged and forgot where he had put them.

GRAFT INQUIRY

Joliet Stirred by Rumors of Alleged Official Bribery.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 7.—Subpoenas have been served on the members of the board of supervisors, the editors of the Herald and News and Charles Hossack, abstracter of the Joliet Title and Trust company, requiring them to appear before the grand jury, when charges of bribery in connection with the tract index system will be investigated. It was alleged that undue influence was used on several members of the board to prevent the index from being established in the county.

ANOTHER REASON GIVEN

Gifford Pinchot Now Blamed For High Price of Meat.

New York, Jan. 7.—Ex-Senator Thomas Kearns of Utah is at the Waldorf. He says that we may look for an early advance in the price of mutton on account of the recent heavy snow in the Rocky mountain region, which was followed by a thaw and a freeze.

"I have word that stock there is suffering severely and there are grave fears that there will be big losses of sheep," said Senator Kearns. "There was a tremendous fall of snow, and then when this had partly melted and the cold snap came suddenly, it froze such a heavy crust that it is hard for the sheep to feed—in some places practically impossible. It has got hard enough to feed stock out there, anyhow, since that fellow Pinchot got so active," Senator Kearns went on. "This forest reserve business has cut off many sheep owners from grazing land, for they, in many places, are prevented from using public lands as such any longer, and the present high price of meat is the result. The government ranges made cheap meat possible."

SCORE ONE FOR GRANDMA

Connecticut Court Holds She Is Next to Mother in Child's Affections.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 7.—Judge Burpee handed down a decision in the superior court giving an eight-year-old daughter into the custody of her grandmother rather than the father, declaring her more suited to care for a child than a father. Judge Burpee handed down a decision in the superior court giving an eight-year-old daughter into the custody of her grandmother rather than the father.

Judge Burpee granted a divorce to C. F. Hofacker from Julia F. Hofacker on statutory grounds, and the father of the child demanded its custody. The couple separated in 1907, Mrs. Hofacker taking the child to her mother's. Last August the father took the child away and the grandmother testified in court that she had grieved for the girl ever since.

"I would give my life for her," exclaimed the grandmother, and turning to the girl's father, asked, "Would you?" The later made no reply.

Judge Burpee said: "I am satisfied that next to a mother's love that of a grandmother is the strongest. While a father may be as fond as possible of his child, the love of a grandmother is a more cherishing and stronger kind of affection, which makes the grandmother the more competent to rear and care for a child."

A Sprained Ankle.

As a rule a man will feel well satisfied if he can hobble around on crutches in two or three weeks after spraining his ankle, and it is often two or three months before he is fully recovered. This is an unnecessary loss of time, as by applying Chamberlain's Liniment, as directed, a cure may as a rule be effected in less than one week's time, and in many cases within three days. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Lucky For Whom?

After the operation for appendicitis was over and the patient had recovered from the effects of the anaesthetic the skilled surgeon looked around for his watch. It was nowhere in sight.

"You don't think, doctor," anxiously inquired the patient, "you could possibly have sewed it up in"—

"I'm afraid I have. It was lying on—no, it wasn't. I've found it. I had laid it down in my hat."

"Well, that's lucky!"

"It is indeed, my friend," said the surgeon, with a sigh of relief. "That watch cost me $150."

A Traveling Salesman

H. F. Beers, 617 7th Ave., Peoria, Ill., writes: "I have been troubled for some time with kiddey trouble, so severely at times I could scarcely carry my grips. After using one bottle of Foley's Kidney Pills I have been entirely relieved, and cheerfully recommend them to all." Foley's Kidney Pills are healing and antiseptic and will restore health and strength.

Wealth In Old Tin Cans.

Old tin cans which find their way to the domestic rubbish heap have been turned to good account by the Liverpool corporation. Last year from this source the health committee realized $1,500. In future the revenue is likely to be increased, because the authorities are engaged in putting in a new plant. It is estimated that at least $6,000 a year might be derived.

Simple Remedy for LaGrippe.

LaGrippe coughs are dangerous, as they very frequently develop into pneumonia. Foley's Honey and Tar not only stops the cough, but heals and strengthens the lungs so that no serious results need be feared. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar contains no harmful drugs and is in a yellow package.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Federal Incorporation Law the Big Feature.

REGULATION PLAN OFFERED

The President Thinks That Allowing Big Combinations to Take Out Federal Charters Would Put an End to Unfair Methods — Wholesale Prosecutions, He Holds, Are a Menace to Prosperity, and Points Out Another Way in Special Message to Congress —He Does Not Suggest Important Changes in the Sherman Law.

Following is President Taft's special message to congress dealing with interstate commerce and anti-trust laws:

In the annual report of the interstate commerce commission for the year 1908 attention is called to the fact that between July 1, 1908, and the close of that year sixteen suits had been begun to set aside orders of the commission (besides one commenced before that date), and that few orders of much consequence had been permitted to go without protest; that the questions presented by these various suits were fundamental, as the constitutionality of the act itself was in issue, and the right of congress to delegate to any tribunal authority to establish an interstate rate was denied; but that perhaps the most serious practical question raised concerned the extent of the right of the courts to review the orders of the commission; and it was pointed out that if the contention of the carriers in this latter respect alone were sustained, but little progress had been made in the Hepburn act toward the effective regulation of interstate transportation charges. In twelve of the cases referred to, it was stated, preliminary injunctions were prayed for, being granted in six and refused in six.

"It has from the first been well understood," says the commission, "that the success of the present act as a regulating measure depended largely upon the facility with which temporary injunctions could be obtained. If a railroad company, by mere allegation in its bill of complaint, supported by ex parte affidavits, can overturn the result of days of patient investigation, no very satisfactory result can be expected. The railroad loses nothing by these proceedings, since if they fail it can only be required to establish the rate and to pay to shippers the difference between the higher rate collected and the rate which is finally held to be reasonable. In point of fact it usually profits, because it can seldom be required to return more than a fraction of the excess charges collected."

In its report for the year 1909 the commission shows that of the seventeen cases referred to in its 1908 report, only one had been decided in the supreme court of the United States, although five other cases had been argued and submitted to that tribunal in October, 1909.

The Right of Appeal.

Of course, every carrier affected by an order of the commission has a constitutional right to appeal to a federal court to protect it from the enforcement of an order which it may show to be prima facie confiscatory or unjustly discriminatory in its effect; and as this application may be made to a court in any district of the United States, not only does delay result in the enforcement of the order, but great uncertainty is caused by contrariety of decision. The questions presented by these applications are too often technical in their character and require a knowledge of the business and a mastery of a great volume of conflicting evidence which is tedious to examine and troublesome to comprehend. It would not be proper to attempt to deprive any corporation of the right to the review by a court of any order or decree which, if undisturbed, would rob it of a reasonable return upon its investment or would subject it to burdens which would unjustly discriminate against it and in favor of other carriers similarly situated. What is, however, of supreme importance is that the decision of such questions shall be as speedy as the nature of the circumstances will admit, and that a uniformity of decision be secured so as to bring about an effective, systematic and scientific enforcement of the commerce law, rather than conflicting decisions and uncertainty of final result.

For this purpose I recommend the establishment of a court of the United States composed of five judges designated for such purpose from among the circuit judges of the United States, to be known as the "United States Court of Commerce," which court shall be clothed with exclusive original jurisdiction over the following classes of cases:

(1) All cases for the enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and collection of a forfeiture or penalty, or by infliction of criminal punishment, of an order of the interstate commerce commission other than for the payment of money.

(2) All cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul or suspend any order or requirement of the interstate commerce commission.

(3) All such cases as under Section 3 of the act of Feb. 19, 1903, known as the "Elkins Act," are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

(4) All such mandamus proceedings as under the provisions of Section 20 or Section 23 of the interstate commerce law are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

Reasons precisely analogous to those which induced the congress to create the court of customs appeals by the provisions in the tariff act of Aug. 5. 1909, may be urged in support of the creation of the commerce court.

In order to provide a sufficient number of judges to enable this court to be constituted, it will be necessary to authorize the appointment of five additional circuit judges, who, for the purposes of appointment, might be distributed to those circuits where there is at the present time the largest volume of business, such as the second, third, fourth, seventh and eighth circuits. The act should empower the chief justice at any time when the business of the court of commerce does not require the services of all the judges to reassign the judges designated to that court to the circuits to which they respectively belong; and it should also provide for payment to such judges while sitting by assignment in the court of commerce of such additional amount as is necessary to bring their annual compensation up to $10,000.

The regular sessions of such court should be held at the capital, but it should be empowered to hold sessions in different parts of the United States if found desirable; and its orders and judgments should be made final, subject only to review by the supreme court of the United States, with the provision that the operation of the decree appealed from shall not be stayed unless the supreme court shall so order. The commerce court should be empowered in its discretion to restrain or suspend the operation of an order of the interstate commerce commission under review pending the final hearing and determination of the proceeding, but no such restraining order should be made except upon notice and after hearing, unless in cases where irreparable damage would otherwise ensue to the petitioner. A judge of that court might be empowered to allow a stay of the commission's order for a period of not more than sixty days, but pending application to the court for its order or injunction, then only where his order shall contain a specific finding based upon evidence submitted to the judge making the order and identified by reference thereto, that such irreparable damage would result to the petitioner, specifying the nature of the damage.

Blending of Functions.

Under the existing law, the interstate commerce commission itself initiates and defends litigation in the courts for the enforcement, or in the defense, of its orders and decrees, and for this purpose it employs attorneys who, while subject to the control of the attorney general, act upon the initiative and under the instructions of the commission. This blending of administrative, legislative and judicial functions tends, in my opinion, to impair the efficiency of the commission by clothing it with partisan characteristics and robbing it of the impartial judicial attitude it should occupy in passing upon questions submitted to it. In my opinion all litigation affecting the government should be under the direct control of the department of justice; and I therefore recommend that all proceedings affecting orders and decrees of the interstate commerce commission be brought by or against the United States eo nomine, and be placed in charge of an assistant attorney general acting under the direction of the attorney general.

The subject of agreements between carriers with respect to rates has been often discussed in congress. In view of the complete control over rate-making and other practices of interstate carriers established by the acts of congress and as recommended in this communication, I see no reason why agreements between carriers subject to the act, specifying the classifications of freight and the rates, fares and charges for transportation of passengers and freight which they may agree to establish, should not be permitted, provided copies of such agreements be promptly filed with the commission, but subject to all the provisions of the interstate commerce act.

Much complaint is made by shippers over the state of the law under which they are held bound to know the legal rate applicable to any proposed shipment, without, as a matter of fact, having any certain means of actually ascertaining such rate. I think that the law should provide that a carrier, upon written request of an intending shipper, should quote in writing the rate or charge applicable to the proposed shipment under any schedules or tariffs to which such carrier is a party, and that if the party making such request shall suffer damage in consequence of either refusal or omission to quote the proper rate, or in consequence of a misstatement of the rate, the carrier shall be liable to a penalty in some reasonable amount to accrue to the United States and to be recovered in a civil action brought by the appropriate district attorney.

To Act on Its Own Initiative.

Under the existing law the commission can only act with respect to an alleged excessive rate or unduly discriminatory practice by a carrier on a complaint made by some individual affected thereby. I see no reason why the commission should not be authorized to act on its own initiative as well as upon the complaint of an individual in investigating the fairness of any existing rate or practice; and I recommend the amendment of the law to so provide; and also that the commission shall be fully empowered, beyond any question, to pass upon the classifications of commodities for purposes of fixing rates, in like manner as it may now do with respect to the maximum rate applicable to any transportation.

Under the existing law the commission may not investigate an increase in rates until after it shall have become effective. I therefore recommend that the interstate commerce commission be empowered whenever any proposed increase of rates is filed, at once, either on complaint or of its own motion, to enter upon an investigation into the reasonablesness of such change, and that it be further empowered, in its discretion, to postpone the effective date of such proposed increase for a period not exceeding sixty days beyond the date when such rate would take effect. If within this time it shall determine that such increase is unreasonable, it may then by its order either forbid the increase at all or fix the maximum beyond which it shall not be made. If, on the other hand, at the expiration of this time, the commission shall not have completed its investigation, then the rate shall take effect precisely as it would under the existing law, and the commission may continue its investigation with such results as might be realized under the law as it now stands.

The claim is very earnestly advanced by some large associations of shippers that shippers of freight should be empowered to direct the route over which their shipments pass to destination, and in this connection it has been urged that the provisions of Section 15 of the interstate commerce act, which now empowers the commission, after hearing on complaint, to establish through routes and maximum joint rates to be charged, etc., when no reasonable or satisfactory through route shall have been already established, be amended so as to empower the commission to take such action, even when one existing reasonable and satisfactory route already exists, if it be possible to establish additional routes. This seems to me to be a reasonable provision. I know of no reason why a shipper should not have the right to elect between two or more established through routes to which the initial carrier may be a party, and to require his shipment to be transported to destination over such of such routes as he may designate for that purpose, subject, however, in the exercise of this right to such reasonable regulations as the interstate commerce commission may prescribe.

The Platform Pronouncement.

The Republican platform of 1908 declared in favor of amending the interstate commerce law, but so as always to maintain the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever. One of the most potent means of exercising such control has been through the holding of stock of one railroad company by another company owning a competing line. This condition has grown up under express legislative power conferred by the laws of many states, and to attempt now to suddenly reverse that policy so far as it affects the ownership of stocks heretofore so acquired, would be to inflict a grievous injury, not only upon the corporations affected, but upon a large body of the investment holding public. I, however, recommend that the law shall be amended so as to provide that from and after the date of its passage no railroad company subject to the interstate commerce act shall directly or indirectly, acquire any interests of any kind in capital stock, or purchase or lease any railroad of any other corporation which competes with it respecting business to which the interstate commerce act applies. The Republican platform of 1908 further declares in favor of such national legislation and supervision as will prevent the future overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers, and in order to carry out its provisions I recommend the enactment of a law providing that no railroad corporation subject to the interstate commerce act shall hereafter for any purpose connected with or relating to any part of its business governed by said act, issue any capital stock without previous or simultaneous payment to it of not less than the par value of such stock or bonds, without the previous or simultaneous payment to such corporation of not less than the par value of such bonds or other obligations, and that no property, services, or other thing than money, shall be taken in payment to such carrier corporation, of the par or other required price of such stock, bond or other obligation, except at the fair value of such property, services or other thing as ascertained by the commission.

Such act should also provide for the approval by the interstate commerce commission of the amount of stock and bonds to be issued by any railroad company subject to this act upon any reorganization in order to prevent the issue of stock and bonds to an amount in excess of the fair value of the property which is the subject of such reorganization.

Complete and Effective Measure.

I believe these suggested modifications in and amendments to the interstate commerce act would make it a complete and effective measure for securing reasonableness of rates and fairness of practices in the operation of interstate railroad lines, without undue preference to any individual or class over any others; and would prevent the recurrence of many of the practices which have given rise in the past to so much public inconvenience and loss.

In addition to the foregoing amendments of the interstate commerce law, the interstate commerce commission should be given the power to determine upon the uniform construction of those appliances used by the trainmen in the operation of trains, the defects and lack of uniformity in which are apt to produce accidents and injuries to railway trainmen.

The question has arisen in the operation of the interstate commerce employer's liability act as to whether suit can be brought against the employer company in any place other than that of its home office. The right to bring the suit under this act should be as easy of enforcement as the right of a private person not in the company's employ to sue on an ordinary claim. and process in such suit should be sufficinetly served if upon the station agent of the company upon whom service is authorized to be made to bind the company in ordinary actions arising under state laws.

Anti-Trust Federal Incorporation.

There has been a marked tendency in business in this country for forty years last past toward combination of capital and plant in manufacture, sale and transportation. The moving causes have been several: First, it has rendered possible great economy; second, by a union of former competitors it has reduced the probability of excessive competition; and, third, if the combination has been extensive enough, and certain methods in the treatment of competitors and customers have been adopted, the combiners have secured a monopoly and complete control of prices or rates. The increase in the capital of a business for the purpose of reducing the cost of production and effecting economy in the management has become as essential in modern progress as the change from the hand tool to the machine. When, therefore, we come to construe the object of congress in adopting the so-called "Sherman Anti-Trust Act" in 1890, whereby in the first section every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of interstate or foreign trade or commerce, is condemned as unlawful and made subject to indictment and restraint by injunction; and whereby in the second section every monopoly or attempt to monopolize, and every combination or conspiracy with other persons to monopolize any part of interstate trade or commerce, is denounced as illegal and made subject to similar punishment or restraint, we must infer that the evil aimed at was not the mere bigness of the enterprise, but it was the aggregation of capital and plants with the express or implied intent to restrain interstate or foreign commerce, or to monopolize it in whole or in part.

Monopoly destroys competition utterly, and the restraint of the full and free operation of competition has a tendency to restrain commerce and trade. A mere incidental restraint of trade and competition is not within the inhibition of the act, but it is where the combination or conspiracy or contract is inevitably and directly a substantial restraint of competition, and so a restraint of trade, that the statute is violated.

The second section of the act is a supplement of the first. A direct restraint of trade, such as is condemned in the first section, if successful and used to suppress competition, is one of the commonest methods of securing a trade monopoly, condemned in the second section.

Economies of Management.

It is possible for the owners of a business of manufacturing and selling useful articles of merchandise so to conduct their business as not to violate the inhibitions of the anti-trust law and yet to secure to themselves the benefit of the economies of management and of production due to the concentration under one control of large capital and many plants. If they use no other inducement than the constant low price of their product and its good quality to attract custom, and their business is a profitable one, they violate no law. But if they attempt by a use of their preponderating capital and by a sale of their goods temporarily at unduly low prices to drive out of business their competitors, or if they attempt, by exclusive contracts with their patrons and threats of nondealing except upon such contracts, or by other methods of a similar character, to use the largeness of their resources and the extent of their output compared with the total output as a means of compelling custom and frightening off competition, then they disclose a purpose to restrain trade and to establish a monopoly and violate the act.

The object of the anti-trust law was to suppress the abuses of business of the kind described. It was not to interfere with a great volume of capital which, concentrated under one organization, reduced the cost of production and made its profit thereby, and took no advantage of its size by methods akin to duress to stifle competition with it.

I wish to make this distinction as emphatic as possible, because I conceive that nothing could happen more destructive to the prosperity of this country than the loss of that great economy in production which has been and will be effected in all manufacturing lines by the employment of large capital under one management. I do not mean to say that there is not a limit beyond which the economy of management by the enlargement of plant ceases; and where this happens and combination continues beyond this point, the very fact shows intent to monopolize and not to economize.

The anti-trust statute was passed in 1890 and prosecutions were soon begun under it. In the case of the United States vs. Knight, known as the "Sugar Trust case," because of the narrow scope of the pleadings, the combination sought to be enjoined was held not to be included within the prohibition of the act, because the averments did not go beyond the mere acquisition of manufacturing plants for the refining of sugar, and did not include that of a direct and intended restraint upon trade and commerce in the sale and delivery of sugar across state boundaries and in foreign trade.

Anti-Trust Act Has Wide Scope.

Following the sugar trust decision there have come along in the slow but certain course of judicial disposition cases involving a construction of the anti-trust statute and its application until now they seem to embrace every phase of that law which can be practically presented to the American public and to the government for action. They show that the anti-trust act has a wide scope and applies to many combinations in actual operation, rendering them unlawful and subject to indictment and restraint.

The supreme court in several of its decisions has declined to read into the statute the word "unreasonable" before "restraint of trade," on the ground that the statute applies to all restraints and does not intend to leave to the court the discretion to determine what is a reasonable restraint of trade. The expression "restraint of trade" comes from the common law, and at common law there were certain covenants incidental to the carrying out of a main or principal contract which were said to be covenants in partial restraint of trade, and were held to be enforcible because "reasonably" adapted to the performance of the main or principal contract. And under the general language used by the supreme court in several cases, it would seem that even such incidental covenants in restraint of interstate trade were within the inhibition of the statute and must be condemned. In order to avoid such a result, I have thought and said that it might be well to amend the statute so as to exclude such covenants from its condemnation. A close examination of the later decisions of the court, however, shows quite clearly in cases presenting the exact question, that such incidental restraints of trade are held not to be within the law and are excluded by the general statement that, to be within the statute, the effect upon the trade of the restraint must be direct and not merely incidental or indirect. The necessity, therefore, for an amendment of the statute so as to exclude these incidental and beneficial covenants in restraint of trade held at common law to be reasonable does not exist.

The statute has been on the statute book now for two decades, and the supreme court in more than a dozen opinions has construed it in application to various phases of business combinations and in reference to various subjects matter. It has applied it to the union under one control of two competing interstate railroads, to joint traffic arrangements between several interstate railroads, to private manufacturers engaged in a plain attempt to control prices and suppress competition in a part of the country, including a dozen states, and to many other combinations affecting interstate trade. The value of a statute which is rendered more and more certain in its meaning by a series of decisions of the supreme court furnishes a strong reason for leaving the act as it is, to accomplish its useful purpose, even though if it were being newly enacted useful suggestions as to change of phrase might be made.

The Duty of the Executive.

It is the duty and the purpose of the executive to direct an investigation by the department of justice, through the grand jury or otherwise, into the history, organization and purposes of all the industrial companies with respect to which there is any reasonable ground for suspicion that they have been organized for a purpose, and are conducting business on a plan which is in violation of the anti-trust law. But such an investigation and possible prosecution of corporations whose prosperity or destruction affects the comfort not only of stockholders, but of millions of wage-earners, employes and associated tradesmen, must necessarily tend to disturb the confidence of the business community, to dry up the now flowing sources of capital from its places of hoarding, and produce a halt in our present prosperity that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent many for the faults of the guilty few. The question which I wish in this message to bring clearly to the consideration and discussion of congress is whether in order to avoid such a possible business danger something cannot be done by which these business combinations may be offered a means, without great financial disturbance, of changing the character, organization and extent of their business into one within the lines of the law under federal control and supervision, securing compliance with the anti-trust statute.

Generally, in the industrial combinations called "trusts," the principal business is the sale of goods in many states and in foreign markets; in other words, the interstate and foreign business far exceeds the business done in any one state. This fact will justify the federal government in granting a federal charter to such a combination to make and sell in interstate and foreign commerce the products of useful manufacture under such limitations as will secure a compliance with the anti-trust law. It is possible so to frame a statute that while it offers protection to a federal company against harmful, vexatious and unnecessary invasion by the states, it shall subject it to reasonable taxation and control by the states with respect to its purely local business.

Many people conducting great businesses have cherished a hope and a belief that in some way or other a line may be drawn between "good trusts" and "bad trusts," and that it is possible by amendment to the anti-trust law to make a distinction under which good combinations may be permitted to organize, suppress competition, control prices, and do it all legally if only they do not abuse the power by taking too great profit out of the business. Now the public, and especially the business public, ought to rid themselves of the idea that such a distinction is practicable or can be introduced into the statute. Certainly under the present anti-trust law no such distinction exists. It has been proposed, however, that the word "reasonable" should be made a part of the statute, and then that it should be left to the court to say what is a reasonable restraint of trade, what is a reasonable suppression of competition, what is a reasonable monopoly. I venture to think that this is to put into the hands of the court a power impossible to exercise on any consistent principle which will insure the uniformity of decision essential to just judgment. It is to thrust upon the courts a burden that they have no precedents to enable them to carry, and to give them a power approaching the arbitrary, the abuse of which might involve our whole judicial system in disaster.

In considering violations of the anti-trust law we ought, of course, not to forget that that law makes unlawful methods of carrying on business which before its passage were regarded as evidence of business sagacity and success, and that they were denounced in this act not bcause of their intrinsic immorality, but because of the dangerous results toward which they tended, the concentration of industrial power in the hands of the few, leading to oppression and injustice. In dealing, therefore, with many of the men who have used the methods condemned by the statute for the purpose of maintaining a profitable business, we may well facilitate a change by them in the method of doing business, and enable them to bring it back into the zone of lawfulness without losing to the country the economy of management by which in our domestic trade the cost of production has been materially lessened and in competition with foreign manufacturers our foreign trade has been greatly increased.

Through all our consideration of this grave question, however, we must insist that the suppression of competition, the controlling of prices, and the monopoly or attempt to monopolize in interstate commerce and business, are not only unlawful, but contrary to the public good, and that they must be restrained and punished until ended.

A New Law Recommended.

I therefore recommend the enactment by congress of a general law providing for the formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations, protecting them from undue interference by the states and regulating their activities, so as to prevent the recurrence, under national auspices, of those abuses which have arisen under state control. Such a law should provide for the issue of stock of such corporations to an amount equal only to the cash paid in on the stock; and if the stock be issued for property, then at a fair valuation, ascertained under approval and supervision of federal authority, after a full and complete disclosure of all the facts pertaining to the value of such property and the interest therein of the persons to whom it is proposed to issue stock in payment of such property. It should subject the real and personal property only of such corporations to the same taxation as is imposed by the states within which it may be situated upon other similar property located therein, and it should require such corporations to file full and complete reports of their operations with the department of commerce and labor at regular intervals. Corporations organized under this act should be prohibited from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations (except for special reasons upon approval by the proper federal authority), thus avoiding the creation, under national auspices, of the holding company with subordinate corporations in different states, which has been such an effective agency in the creation of the great trusts and monopolies.

If the prohibition of the anti-trust act against combinations in restraint of trade is to be effectively enforced, it is essential that the national government shall provide for the creation of national corporations to carry on a legitimate business throughout the United States The conflicting laws of the different states of the Union with respect to foreign corporations make it difficult, if not impossible, for one corporation to comply with their requirements so as to carry on business in a number of different states. The power of incorporation has been exercised by congress and upheld by the supreme court in this regard. Why, then, with respect to any other form of interstate commerce like the sale of goods across state boundaries and into foreign commerce may the same power not be asserted? Indeed, it is the very fact that they carry on interstate commerce that makes these great industrial concerns subject to federal prosecution and control. How far as incidental to the carrying on of that commerce it may be within the power of the federal government to authorize the manufacture of goods, is perhaps more open to discussion, though a recent decision of the supreme court would seem to answer that question in the affirmative. The attorney general, at my suggestion, has drafted a federal incorporation bill, embodying the views I have attempted to set forth, and it will be at the disposition of the appropriate committees of congress.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

January Clearance Sale

The first week of our January Sale has passed and we have added several special bargains.

Our entire stock has undergone a big reduction.

We must reduce our stock one-third this month.

Special For Saturday, January 8th

All short lengths of piece goods and carpets at one-half price.

We place on sale this date our entire stock of laces at one-third (1/3) less price.

One-half price for all broken lots of lace curtains containing 1/2 to 2 1/2 pairs.

Tailored suits and coats at one-half price.

SEYMOUR DRY GOODS CO.

104 SOUTH CHESTNUT STREET

AT just one-half the regular low price, subscriptions will be accepted for a limited time to the St. Louis Weekly Globe-Democrat, issued twice every week, eight or more large pages each Tuesday and Friday. Send one dollar promptly and you will get this great semi-weekly newspaper two full years. Or send one dollar with another name and the paper will be mailed one year to you and also one year to the other subscriber. All the news of the earth. Correct and complete market reports. Ably edited departments for the home and for the farm. Many features of interest and value to every member of the family. Republican in politics. Conservative, dignified, truthful, reliable, progressive and up-to-date. Don't miss the biggest Newspaper bargain ever offered. Write for free Sample copy. Better still, send your order today. Address GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

U. G. MILLER
DEALER IN
COAL and LIME
Portland and Louisville Cement,
Hair, Plaster, Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer and Flue Pipes, Chimney Tops, Field Tile and Building Brick.
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We Do Printing That Pleases,

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SEYMOUR, INDIANA

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH } Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY }

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

DAILY

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25
One Month	45
One Week	10

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance	$1 00

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1910

JUDGING from the way Congress is starting out the present session promises to be pretty lively. The press correspondents are finding plenty of material to develop their talents, but many of their stories are imagination.

J. N. MARSH, who for many years was in the newspaper business at Columbus, will go to Washington as Congressman Lincoln Dixon's private secretary. For the last two or three years Mr. Marsh has been editor of the Vevay Democrat.

Marshall Refuses To Serve.

James Langdon, the newly elected town marshall of Crothersville, has refused to serve because he does not believe the salary of $10 per month is sufficient to keep himself and family. The town board does not know now just what action to take, but it is believed that they do not have the authority to fill the place by appointment, and a special election will be necessary. It appears that no one in Crothersville is anxious for the job and the citizens are wondering what the out come will be.

Birthday Party.

Miss Genevieve Brocker had a birthday party this afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Brocker, on S. Chestnut street, in honor of her tenth birthday. About fifteen of her girl friends responded to the invitations and spent the afternoon from two till four very pleasantly. The little people enjoyed games and music and had a general good time. Refreshments were served during the afternoon.

Purdue Short Course.

During the week of January 10-15, 1910, one of the most important courses of Agricultural Instruction held in the State will be given at Purdue University. More than one thousand farmers and homemakers will meet to study the various lines of agriculture and to gain practical information which can be directly applied upon their return to their farms. The program is unusually strong and contains many new and interesting features.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrah that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrah Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and muscous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

DePauw Glee Club.

The DePauw University Glee Club will appear in this city tonight at the Society Hall. The club is composed of twenty hale college students, who will give a program full of the real university spirit. There will be several numbers of a humorous nature, and several classical selections. The entertainment is under the auspices of the Senior Class of the Shields High School and should be well patronized.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P, Notre Dame, Ind.

A CHRISTMAS STORY

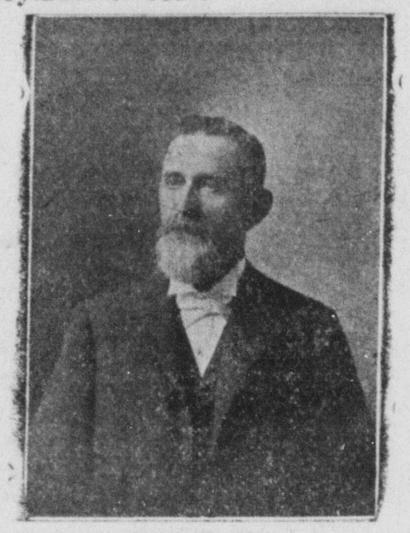
Without flowers is an ill-chosen tale. So are Christmas presents incomplete without perfumes. We have made perfumes our holiday specialty for years We have pleased thousands. We can please you. See our line now opening up.

Cox Pharmacy Co.

DIED.

FREY:—Christian C. Frey, age 68 years, died suddenly of heart trouble about 4:45 this morning at his home on north Walnut street. Mr. Frey had been afflicted with heart trouble and had been in failing health for several months. During the past two weeks his condition became more serious, although his family did not believe his condition was critical. Having passed a restless night, he called Mrs. Frey about 4:30 this morning and said he would get up. His wife attempted to assist him, but as soon as he raised up he fell back and expired.

The deceased was well known and was one of the most prominent men in Seymour and Jackson county. He was born in Baden, Germany, November 20, 1841, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Frey. With his parents he moved to Baltimore, Md. when he was about three years old. While he was still a small boy his parents moved to Utica, where he lived for several years before locating in Seymour in 1855.



C. C. FREY.

Mr. Frey was one of the oldest railroad men in southern Indiana, having gone into the service of the O. & M., now the B. & O. S-W., April 1, 1865, in the capacity of agent and operator at Nebraska. In November of the same year he was transferred to the station at Medora, which he held until he was given charge of the Mitchell station in 1873. Two years later he was transferred to Flora, Ill., and in 1877 was promoted to the agency at Seymour, which position he held, with the exception of a few years, until his death. Mr. Frey was a man of exemplar habits and of sterling qualities. He joined the Baptist church in 1880 and had been most earnest in his religious life. He served as superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School for nearly ten years and was trustee of the church for several years. He was a church deacon at the time of his death and was interested and active in the work of his church. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, the Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the School Board for 22 years and during his term many improvements were made in the school system. He served for two years in the city council and made an excellent record as a city official. On June 4, 1860, he was married to Miss Katherine Dolch, of Cincinnati, and to this union there were born six children, four of whom are living: Miss Lulu and Charles W, of Seymour; Albert, of Sparks, Nev., and Mrs. Laura Moore, of Indianapolis. The deceased is survived by two brothers, Chas. O. Frey, Ft. Scott, Kansas, and William Frey, of Bonnetair, Mo., and three sisters, Mrs. Sarah Helch, of Louisville, Mrs. Fred Cavally, Denver, and Mrs. W. F. Peter, Seymour. There are also nine grandchildren and one great grandson.

Funeral services Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Baptist church, conducted by Rev. F. M. Huckleberry, and in charge of the Masons.

Friends wishing to view the remains may call at the house Monday morning between the hours of 9:30 and 12:00.

For Sore Throat, Sudden Cold and Coughs no remedy has been discovered so powerful to cure as Perry Davis' Painkiller. As a Liniment it has no equal in curing Rheumatism or Neuralgia, burns and bruises, and wounds of every description. It is the cheapest and best remedy offered to the public. Only 35c. for a big bottle. There are other sizes also, 25c. and 50c.

IT WAS A NUISANCE

Thus Says Evansville's New Police Chief Regarding Golden Rule.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 8.—George L. Covey, the new chief of police, has abolished the Golden Rule policy of Chief of Police Fred H. Brennecke, who served under the last administration. Under the Golden Rule policy patrolmen were not allowed to arrest men for being drunk unless they were disorderly, and the patrolmen had orders to see that they were taken home. Chief Covey says the policy was a nuisance and that from now on all drunks will be arrested.

The Penitentiary For Parr.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 8.—William Parr, charged with the murder of Alonzo Geer, his son-in-law, in a saloon on Nov. 14, was found guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to serve from two to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

Fined For Rate Discrimination.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 8.—The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad has paid a fine of $1,000 in the circuit court for discrimination in freight rates.

We do "Printing That Pleases."

Seymour Business Directory

AUTO REPAIRS.
We handle all automobile supplies, also storage and repairing. We build smoke stacks and tanks and do all heavy iron work. Also founders of light and heavy brass castings. R. F. Buhner, cor. High and Circle streets.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
Walters pure Butler county buckwheat flour in any quantity. Best on the market. Graham flour, rye meal, bread meal. Highest market price paid for all grain. Hodapp Hominy Co.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.
For a complete line of Christmas candies, dry goods, presents for men, women and children, presents that are both useful and ornamental, grocerles, etc. W. H. Reynolds, 21, S. Chestnut St. Phone 163.

CALORA COAL
Phone No. 1
H. F. WHITE, Seymour, Ind.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Building, contracting, plumbing, heating and masonry. Will figure on any work wanted. W. A. Wylie. Phone 380. Residence, W. Broadway.

DODDS RESTAURANT.
Come here for a good lunch. Fresh oysters and ice cream. A nice line of chocolate candies. Best brands of cigars. Come in and eat. Thornton Dodd, Prop., Seymour.

DEAD ANIMALS.
Will remove dead animals immediately when notified. F. F. Buhner's Fertilizer plant, Phone, residence old and new 338. Factory, old 189. Seymour, Ind.

FEED OF ALL KINDS.
Full line of feed and meal, Graham flour, buckwheat flour, rye flour. Will exchange wheat and corn for flour or meal. Deliver to all parts of city. G. H. Anderson.

FURNITURE AND WALL PAPER.
Most up-to-date line of household goods in Seymour. We have increased our stock. Get our prices and you will buy our goods. Stoves & ranges. Lumkin & Son.

HAIR DRESSING.
Get your hair dressed, any style, at Mrs. E. M. Young's Beauty Parlor. Shampooing, manicuring and massaging. Big assortment of hair switches, corona pads and coronet braids for dressing the hair in latest styles.

HOOSIER ENVELOPES.
The XXX envelope on the market for the money. Good enough for regular business correspondence and cheap enough for circulars. Special prices in quantities. Daily REPUBLICAN. Phone 42.

JEWLER AND OPTICIAN.
We will fit your eyes correctly with comfortable glasses. Full line of new Xmas goods, watches, broaches, pins lodge emblems and sterling silver goods. T. M. Jackson, 104 W. Second Street.

INTERURBAN LUNCH ROOM.
Short orders a specialty. Fresh oysters served in any style. Home-made pies and baked beans. Candies and nuts of all kinds and the best coffee in town. Herman Chambers, Proprietor.

LUMBER AND PLANING MILL.
Manufacturers of high grade mill work, veneered doors and interior finish. Dealers in Lumber Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Established in 1855. The Travis Carter Co. Phone, 74.

NEW & SECOND HAND FURNITURE.
Good selection of second hand heating stoves, cook stoves and ranges. We will put your stove in good order. Several bargains in oak furniture. Gorbet & Son, 118 S. Chestnut. Phone, 250.

OWL CIGAR STORE.
I carry a full line of all the popular cigars in boxes of 25, 50 and 100. Nuts, candy and all fruits in market. See my special offer on high price pipes.
E. M. McELVAINE

PELLENS DRUG STORE.
Patent medicines, oils, perfumes, toilet articles of every description. Witchhazel Balm for chafed hands and face. Chestnut and Tipton Sts.

PEEK BROS. REAL ESTATE.
Real estate brokers. Farm, city and town property. Sales and trades made in all parts of the country. Stocks of goods bought, sold and exchanged. Insurance and notary public.

POULTRY, EGGS AND BUTTER.
We pay the highest market price for poultry, eggs, butter and etc. See us for quotations before you sell. Both Phones No. 11. Hadley Poultry Co.

CANDIES AND NEEDLEWORK.
Have you visited the little candy shop at 113 N. Chestnut St? You will find some of the best candies on the market. Some beautiful and useful needlework for sale at reasonable prices. Mrs. McAllister, 113 N. Chestnut street.

PROGRESSIVE MUSIC CO.
Chickering Bros., Ivers & Pond, Starr, Corl, Clough & Warren and leading makes of pianos. Second hand uprights and square pianos at a special bargain. Low expenses, low prices.

Second hand shoes bought and sold. Also repairing while you wait. Every 30th pair free.
110 N. Ewing St. H. C. Woode.

SUCCESS FLOUR MILLS
Grind nothing but pure soft winter wheat, making the best flour for home use that can be made. Blish Milling Co. Daily output 1000 barrels.

TAILOR BY TRADE.
If you want to wear comfortable tailor made clothes be sure to go to the right place. Ladies' and gents' old clothes made fit to wear. A. Sciarra, the tailor by trade, 14 E. Second street, Seymour, Ind.

THE SPAUNHURST OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS
have proven their ability in aiding Nature to restore deep-seated cases after they had despaired of ever being cured. This is evidenced by ten years of successful practice, fifth floor, State Life Building, Indianapolis, and is being demonstrated on the severest types of chronic diseases, at their
Offices, over First National Bank, Seymour, Ind., Mondays and Thursdays.
This is a personal message to you, sick friend. There are many ways of dallying with disease. Those who put off treatment are dallying. Time, tide and health wait for no man. If you feel inclined to begin treatment with the **Only Licensed Osteopath in Jackson County**, you will, after a reasonable time, regard it the best investment of your life, as others have experienced. It is the duty of sick people to investigate. EXAMINATION FREE.

Winter Days

With their chilly air, too cool to be without fire yet not cool enough for the big stove, call for the
New Perfection Blue Flame Coal Oil Heater
No smoke, no odor. Just the thing to make home comfortable. Call and see them.
W. A. Carter & Son

A WOMAN OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE
is the one who doesn't allow defective teeth to mar her beauty or her appearance of refinement. A woman who would be attractive and possess the charm of elegance has her teeth regularly attended by a first class dentist, who can remedy all defects by crown or bridge work, and everything pertaining to scientific surgical dentistry, at
Dr. B. S. Shinness, Dentist

Advertise in The REPUBLICAN. It PAYS

Wool Shirts

There is nothing more comfortable and durable than a good Wool Shirt. We have a large assortment in black, blue, grey, green, olive, drab and red. - - - $1.00 to $2.50.

THE HUB

Blank Books and Office Supplies

......AT......

T. R. CARTER'S

Majestic Theater
3 Nights, Jan. 10, 11 and 12

Powell & Cohan's Musical Comedy Co.

And a Cast of

20 Clever Principals, Singers, and Dancers, and Pretty Girls 20

OPENING PLAY

"The Yankee Doodle Boy"

CHANGE OF PLAY EVERY NIGHT

NOTE—Ladies Free Monday Night With One Paid Admission if Purchased Before 6 p. m.

PRICES—10-20-30 and 50 Cents. Seats on Sale Thursday at Miller's Book Store.

WANT ADVERTISING

FOR RENT—Cottage. Inquire 201 S. Bill St. tf

FOR RENT—Furnished house of six rooms. Inquire here. j3tf

WANTED—Twenty fresh cows. A. L. Newby. Both phones. tf

FOR SALE—Sixteen inch stove wood. Chas. Roeger, 210 W. Second street. j8d

FOR RENT—Five room cottage. Good barn. South Walnut street. See E B. Bryan. j10d

FOR RENT:—Three rooms upstairs, with water and gas; also big back room ground floor, with water. Suitable for small factory or storage room. Apply to A. Sciarra the Tailor, 14 E. Second St. tf

FOR RENT—5-room house, newly papered, cellar, summer kitchen, ½ acre garden spot, all kinds of fruit, large grape arbor, chicken park and hog pen. Just outside of city limits. j8d&w W. L. Clark

Girl Wanted—At the New Lynn. j8d

WANTED--Girls for bindery work. Graessle-Mercer Company. j8d

FOR RENT—Seven room house corner of Second and Blish streets. Inquire here. d30dtf

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robert Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	MAX	MIN
January 8, 1910,	34	5

Rheumatism's ache and pains, what would you give to be without them. Here's the safest and best way. Take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea each night before retiring for a week, then skip a week and start again. You'll soon wonder where the aches and pains went. Begin tonight.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Watches for 1910

We are quoting strong values in watches of reliable make. This should influence the anticipation of the New Year's needs.

D. Gruen & Sons fine thin model gentleman watch.

E. Howard high grade watches.

Elgin and Waltham watches.

Every watch is guaranteed. Make your selection now for the New Year. Have the watch regulated and engraved and it will be ready for use at any time.

J. G. LAUPUS

JEWELER

PERSONAL.

Miles Standish, of Bedford, was in the city Friday night.

Sheriff Jerry McOsker, of Brownstown, was in this city Friday night.

Mrs. Mary McCrady and daughter, of California, are visiting Mrs. George Hunterman and Mrs. George Craig.

Fernando Foster, of Brownstown, returned from Indianapolis, Friday afternoon where he had been to take his little son to a specialist.

New Scale Of Wages.

A new scale of wages has gone into effect on the line of the Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Company. The old scale started experienced men at 20 cents an hour, or the same as inexperienced men would receive, and the maximum of the old scale was 23 cents, which was obtained after four years' service. Under the new scale the maximum is raised to 25 cents. Experienced men are started at 21 cents, raised 1 cent after a year's service, being held at 22 cents a period of two years and then after each succeding year the pay is raised 1 cent until the maximum of twenty-five cents is reached, Inexperienced men are started at 20 cents and raised a cent with each year's service until the maximum is reached. The reason for holding the experienced men at 22 cents for 2 years is on the theory that after an inexperienced man has served two years he obtains experience and should be entitled to the same that a man who started work as experienced man receives. In this way the wages of the men are kept more uniform, and still the man who has experienced gets the advantage of a cent an hour over the inexperinced man for a period of one year.

Indiana Limestone.

Indiana furnished 54.46 per cent. of the limestone output of the country in the year 1908 and stone men estimate that when the figures for 1909 are compiled the amount will be much larger. The total limestone output of the state in 1908 was valued at $2,487,029, an increase of $109,029 over the year 1907. It is to believed that the increase in 1909 over that of 1908 will be $15,000 to $20,000 more than the increase in 1908 over 1907. The output in stone from Lawrence and Monroe counties alone in 1909 gives promise of amounting to approximately $2,400,000 as against $2,379,040 in 1908. Lawrence county showed a gain in 1908, while Monroe county showed a decrease amounting to $29,394.

Investigate And Consider.

"There are none so blind as those who will not see; there are none so deaf as those who will not hear." Many a sick person has failed to regain health because he was afraid to try a method of treatment which to him seemed new. Don't forget, old customs, old habits, old modes of life are giving way to new. If there be any better method, all truth-loving people are ready to accept it and there is no doubt that the afflicted of this community are ready to avail themselves of Nature's own aid to health as evidenced by the growing popularity and prestige of osteopathy. No charge for stands. Start the new year right with a thorough physical examination and health summary, under the most favorable circumstances here at home every Monday and Thursday, over First National Bank, Seymour.

In this matter of getting well and keeping well the same good judgment should be used as in the best regulated business concerns. Go where you get returns for your investment.

Money that buys health cannot be ill spent, for it is by health that money is procured.

If you have no time to take care of your health you will soon have to take time to be sick.

Not until you avail yourself of treatment with Nature's doctors, who discard drugs, will you live strongly and comfortably to a ripe age.

The Spaunhurst Osteopaths will advise what to eat, how to eat and how to live in such a way as to make your working machine capable of accomplishing more and better work. Thus years will be added to your life and life to your years Investigate.

m-w-s&w

Old Soldier Injured.

Josh England, an old soldier of Clearspring, and formerly proprietor of the England restaurant in this city, slipped and fell on the ice here Friday evening and was quite seriously injured about the hips.

He had come over to attend the installation of the officers of the G. A. R. and the W. R. C. and to attend the banquet. He was assisted to the home of his daughter, Mrs Maurice Buhner, who resides in the Hustedt building at Second and Ewing streets, opposite the interurban station.

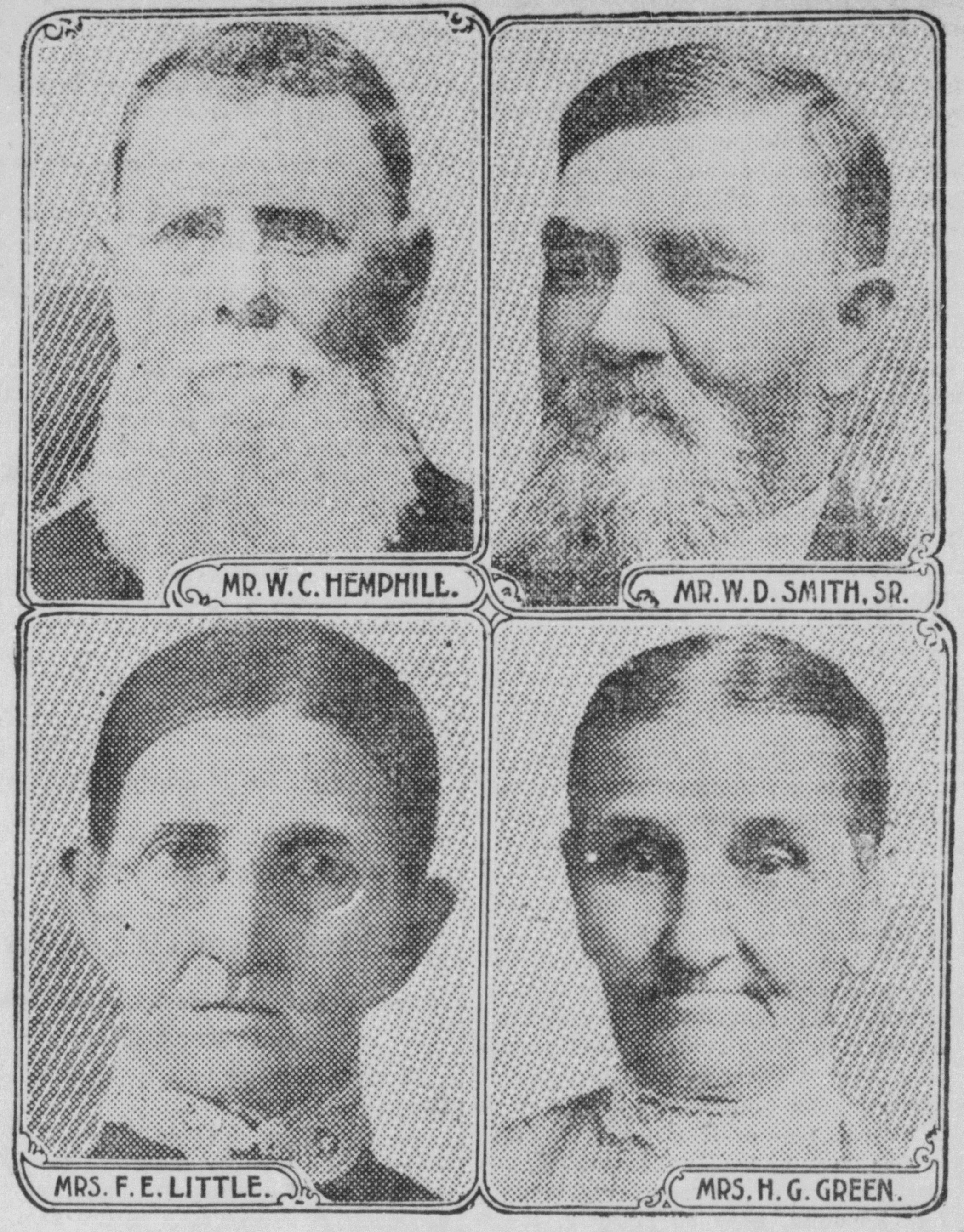
Weather Indications.

Fair in south. Unsettled in north portion tonight and Sunday. Warmer tonight.

Good Things Are Great.

Everything great is not always good, but all good things are great, said Demosthenes.

STAUNCH FRIENDS OF PE-RU-NA.



Grandmothers and Grandfathers Who Believe in Pe-ru-na.

"I CAN recommend Peruna as a good medicine for chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels. I have been troubled with it severely for over a year, and also a cough.

"Now my cough is all gone, and all the distressing symptoms of catarrh of the stomach and bowels have disappeared.

"I will recommend it to all as a rare remedy."—Mrs. F. E. Little, Tolono, Ill.

"I HAD catarrh of the stomach, bowels and lower internal organs. Had a great deal of pain in my right hip, which felt like rheumatism. Also, pain in my internal organs. The water was highly colored, my back was weak, was constipated, and very restless.

"I commenced to take Peruna according to directions, and began to improve. I have taken ten bottles of Peruna and think I am cured."—Mr. W. C. Hemphill, Louisville, Miss.

MRS. H. G. GREEN and family, of Lewis Creek, Ind., write: "We cannot express to you our thanks for what Peruna has done for mother.

"When she began your medicine she was not able to be up all day, but now she is helping with the work and at present has gone on a visit. Her health is improved in general. No discharges. Good appetite. Sleeps well and looks well."

"BY following your instructions and taking your Peruna and Manalin I am cured of catarrh.

"I had catarrh for twelve years and quite a bad cough so I could not sleep nights. I do not have any cough now. If I feel anything in the throat I take a swallow of Peruna and I am all right."—Mr. W. D. Smith, Sr., 2440 Forest St., Port Huron, Mich.

Ask Your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1910

Apples.

At a land and irrigation show held in Chicago, one of the visitors, an ex-Congressman from Iowa, waxed eloquent over the apple exhibit. "The second most beautiful thing in world" said the gallant Iowan, "is a ripe apple."

The love of apples is by no means confined to ex-Congressmen. There are a lot of everyday Americans whose heartstrings twine around the Northern Spy, whose souls thirst for the juicy Astrachan. The steaming, dumpling, sweet and palatable and indigestible, has become a familiar part of the autumn landscape.

As years go, 1909 was a great year for apples. Thirty-five million barrels is the latest estimate for the United States and Canada—twelve million more than in the previous year. Most of the Eastern States have shown gains, the West has produced a better quality, and the Southern States have doubled last year's yield.

Yet there is something vitally wrong with the apple situation. Insects, tree diseases, produce dealers and railroads have conspired to prevent the general use of this fruit as food in our large cities. Within the boundaries of one of our great apple growing States the resident of the Metropolis delivers up five cents for one apple polished on the sleeve of an Italian vendor, and sighs for the days of apple wealth back on the farm.—[From "Success Magazine."]

Fresh fish at Sweany's stand. 18dtf

Born.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Jones, of Cortland, Thursday evening, January 6, a son.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

TROUSER OPPORTUNITY

Our Men's Trousers will now take the center of the stage.—We always hold a Trouser Clearance Sale at this season of the year. All of our splendid fitting, well tailored Trousers are marked at a price so low that they will go very quickly.

Trousers for working men—Trousers for business men—Look at these special Trouser offerings and remember that no man ever gets too many pairs of Trousers.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

There's a Good Range of fine coal in our yards for your selection. Fine red ash and white ash in pea, nut and stove sizes. And we can guarantee the excellent burning properties of this coal. Being well screened and free from all dirt and rubbish. it lasts much longer than the ordinary kinds. We deliver promptly and guarantee you full weight.

Raymond City Coal at $3.75.

EBNER

Ice and Cold Storage Co.

NOTICE

FOR SALE:—Pair of sleigh runners for buggy, cheap. Also good soft coal base burner stove, good shape, keeps fire over night. $8.00 for stove if taken soon. Phones Off. 186, Res. 5.

See E. C. BOLLINGER, Agt.

Experienced Tailor

We want to do your tailoring. Give us a trial. Prices reasonable. Best of work in cleaning, pressing and dyeing. Phone 468.

D. DiMATTEO

One door east of traction station.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Take your old clothes to THE SEYMOUR TAILORS

And have them put in first class wearing condition.

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Fire, Tornado, Liability, Accident and Sick Benefit

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Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

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Piano tuning is a science acquired only after years of experience, and satisfactory results cannot be obtained without it. 15 Years Experience.

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SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN

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SEYMOUR, - - - INDIANA.

POOR PLACE FOR PATRIOTS.

Whenever They Are Really Patriotic in Nicaragua They Are Shot.

A young doctor in the United States navy was stationed not very long ago in Nicaragua, of which at this moment Zelaya may or may not be the ruler. Judging from what he says, an exchange remarks, life in that country could not always have been of the quietest.

Zelaya isn't, or wasn't, much of a person to make public appearances, he says. Instead he was very apt to stick closely to his palace, and at one period almost two years elapsed before he graced any public occasion with his presence.

Then there was some formality in the cathedral of his capital town which he could not avoid. It appears that some of the cadet corps, made up of sons of the good Nicaraguan families, conceived the idea that this would be a good time to abolish Zelaya. They formed a plan that certain of them should load their rifles with ball cartridges and on a signal should arise and pepper the President.

The plan was carried through very well. The secret got out just about at the last moment and the ball cartridges were removed from the rifles. A few of the cadets in their turn discovered this fact and they reloaded their rifles with ball cartridges. When the signal was given the devoted group arose and fired. The shooting was Central American and bad, and Zelaya's only wound was one in the shoulder.

The punishment was prompt, according to the surgeon's story. The thirty or so cadets of the corps were lined up on the parade ground and one of Zelaya's trusted men simply told off every fifth boy in the ranks. Those checked off were shot.

A story is told, too, of another patriot who hired a room near the plaza in which the palace stands. The house in which the patriot was had the advantage of having the only available window that gave a clear sight of any of the windows in the palace. The patriot watcher at his window off and on for about six months, until one day he got a view of the President passing by the palace window on which he was spying. He fired quickly and again Zelaya was slightly wounded in the shoulder. They got that patriot and shot him, too.

TERMS USED IN WALL STREET.

Up-to-Date Meaning of Investment, Gambling and Sure Thing.

If a man buys $10,000 worth of bonds, pays the money for them, locks them up in his safe-deposit box and waits for the interest, that is making an investment, says Lippincott's Magazine.

If he orders $10,000 worth of bonds bought for his account, puts up $1,000 as collateral and then sits around for the bonds to go up, that is trading on a margin.

If he meets a pretty girl, falls in love with her, finds out that she has $1,000,000 in her own right, gets witnesses to prove that she has a fine disposition and is a good housekeeper; in short, gathers all the evidence beforehand that she will make an ideal wife, why, that is gambling.

If he enters politics from disinterested motives, sees a rotten condition, makes up his mind to reform it, makes no compromises with anybody, stands on his merit, fights an honest fight, wins, puts his reform through and then sits around and waits to see it become a permanent one—that's speculation.

If he marries a poor girl and she dies and leaves him with four children, and he marries another poor girl and she dies and leaves him with four children, and he marries another poor girl and she dies and leaves him with four children, and then the children grow up and he calls them together in his old age and says: "Don't worry, boys and girls! When I was young I was cute enough to save up some cash so that I could take care of myself all right without calling on you. Now, I don't need any of you, so you can all run right along and be good"—that's a sure thing.

LAND LOTTERY FOOLISHNESS.

How Tens of Thousands of Dollars Could Have Been Saved.

The next time Uncle Sam undertakes to hold a land lottery he should adopt some plan along the line of a suggestion made before registration for the Cheyenne and Standing Rock reservations began, says the St. Paul Dispatch. It was proposed that those desiring land should be permitted to register at any county seat in the country. The applicant was to be required to deposit $50 or $100, as might be decided upon. If he drew a blank the money was to be returned. If he drew a claim the money was to be applied upon the first payment required on his land.

Such a scheme would have saved tens of thousands of dollars that were wasted in going to the designated towns to register. It would have limited the applicants for land to people who are in earnest. A large percentage of those who registered recently have no serious intention of taking a claim unless they are among the first to select land. It is a gamble with them. Of course, there is no occasion to feel sorry on their account even if they get nothing, but there are others entitled to more consideration.

There are tens of thousands of people in all parts of the country who would take a claim and live on it provided they could get one that is desirable. But they do not feel that they can afford to gamble the cost of a journey of several hundred or even thousands of miles simply on an eighty-to-one chance of getting anything. Many of them would have been glad to register and make a deposit if they could have done so at their home towns, as they should have been able to do.

Why should the residents of Aberdeen or Bismarck be given an advantage over those in St. Paul or New Orleans? It is an absurd proposition to insist that any man wishing to secure one of the claims on the reservation should have to go to designated points to register. The whole affair reflects very little credit upon the land department.

Proper Way to Drive Nail.

"It takes an apprentice a full year to learn that he does not know how to drive a nail," said an expert carpenter. "When once he has realized this it is only a matter of a few minutes to learn how it should be done. The commonest mistake is the belief that a hard blow with the hammer is more effective than several little taps, and the learner is inclined to admire the man who drives a nail all the way in with but one blow. This is where he is wrong; four or five blows are much better than one. The reason is that one hard blow inevitably makes the nail rebound, ever so slightly, it is true, but enough to make it hold less firmly than it would if driven in gradually. The nail may be driven almost all the way with one blow, but several lighter taps are necessary to finish the job.

"Another thing," continued the old carpenter, "the beginner generally tries to drive his nails as perpendicularly as possible. This is another error, for a nail driven a little diagonally holds the parts together much more firmly than one driven perpendicularly. And in driving a nail diagonally it is even more necessary to proceed with gentle taps, for hard blows inevitably displace the surfaces that are to be held together."

Bothwell and Queen Mary.

Dunrobin castle was the scene of a discovery a few years ago of a document relating to Mary Queen of Scots, which, had it seen the light when poor Mary Stuart was about to commit the crowning act of folly in marrying Bothwell, would have changed the whole aftercourse of her life, the Court Journal says. The document was the original dispensation granted by the Vatican to Lady Jane Gordon to enable her to marry her cousin, the Earl of Bothwell. When the latter wanted to espouse his sovereign he declared his union with Lady Jane Gordon null and void on the ground of their relationship and obtained a divorce. The assumption is that Lady Bothwell was only too glad to get rid of the aristocratic blackguard she called her husband, for she must have had the dispensation, the production of which would have made her marriage valid and prevented Mary's taking place. That she had it is proved by its being found in the charter room at Dunrobin, where it had lain for three centuries, and whither she doubtless brought it on her second marriage in 1573 to Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, ancestor of the Dukes of Sutherland.

The Airship in War.

Defense in warfare usually keeps pace with the attack, and already special artillery is being designed to cope with the airship peril. At the worst an airship could only carry out an annoying exploit. The risk, however, is great enough to make it advisable that the next Hague conference should turn its attention to this subject. Mankind may, perhaps, discover solidarity enough to decide that the last of its great discoveries shall be innocent.

Favors High-Neck Gowns.

The Duchess of Fife, better known as the princess royal, who is a daughter of King Edward, has started an earnest campaign for high-neck evening dresses. The duchess has been appearing in court and at the opera in gowns unusually high, and her example is being followed by many women in London, including Americans.

Classifying Him.

"I'm just one of the plain people, sir," said the demagogue to the gifted orator. The latter looked him over. "It strikes me," he said, 'that you are plain enough to be in a little class by yourself."

Good if Properly Spelled.

"So you think Swiss cheese is a wholesome diet?" "Yes," answered the man with a tender stomach; "only you must spell wholesome without the 'w'"

Courage.

A good many people who think they have the courage of their convictions reverse the decision when they discover that their opinions may cost money.

Chinese Written Characters.

In their writing, the Chinese make use of at least 214 groups of signs, each group containing from five to 1,354 separate characters.

If a man never has any use for a doctor he hasn't much of a kick coming.

Much so-called originality is merely undetected imitation.

DAY BY DAY.

Every day has its dawn,
Its soft and silent eve,
Its noontide hours of bliss or bale—
Why should we grieve?

Why do we heap huge mounds of years
Before us and behind,
And scorn the little days that pass
Like angels in the wind?

Each turning round a small sweet face
As beautiful as near;
Because it is so small a face
We will not see it clear.

We will not clasp it as it flies,
And kiss its lips and brow;
We will not bathe our wearied souls
In its delicious Now.

And so it turns from us, and goes
Away in sad disdain;
Though we would give our lives for it,
It never comes again.

Yes, every day has its dawn,
Its noontide and its eve;
Live while we live, giving God thanks—
He will not let us grieve.

—Dinah Mulock Craik.

After Many Days

"I am afraid he will never come to, Grace."

As the lad said these words in low, whispered tones, he desisted from his occupation of chafing the hands of the apparently lifeless man before him, to look up questioningly into his companion's face.

It was a terrible night without; the thunder was rolling and crashing, while every few moments the darkness was illuminated by flashes of forked lightning. At the foot of the winding stone stairs, which led up to the lighthouse tower, was stretched an unconscious form, while over him bent the brother and sister, endeavoring with all their might to coax back the spark of life which the cruel waves had striven to extinguish forever. The boy was young—about 16, while the girl was perhaps two years his senior. She was tall and lithe, with a noble and beautiful face and resolute eyes.

Her attire was a simply-made dress of some waterproof material and it showed traces of recent contact with the water, as did her hair, which hung in drenched masses down over her shoulders.

"Oh, Tom, do not stop!" she exclaimed, in answer to her brother's words. I think he has only fainted. Yes; see, he moves."

And even as she spoke, the object of their kindness opened his eyes.

Grace had been right. He had only fainted, and after a while, with much assistance, he was enabled to ascend the light-house stairs.

With apt, tender fingers Grace made him comfortable upon a sofa, which was the chief article of furniture of which the tiny room boasted, and then left him alone with her brother, while she departed to freshly trim the light.

"Now, my lad, while your sister is away I want you to tell me what has happened. To whom do I owe my life? I remember embarking for a sail, of a sudden storm, of vainly trying to return to shore, and then of being capsized and adrift at the mercy of the waves; after that all is blank."

At the request of the stranger Tom, nothing loth, began his story in his energetic, boyish way, and John Mainwaring soon saw that if it had not been for the courage and daring of this land and his sister he would not now have been in the land of the living.

It had happened that morning that the light-house keeper had started upon one of his rare trips to the mainland, leaving his son and daughter to perform his duties.

When the storm had risen Grace had been busying herself about the light when her brother came to her with the intelligence that during a flash of lightning he had seen a small sailboat capsize just off the rock-bound shore of their island.

Together they, armed with a strong coil of rope, had proceeded out upon the rocks as far as they dared, and strained their eager eyes over the raging water, trying to see if there were any chance of saving a human life.

During one of the lurid lightning flashes they had suddenly discerned a dark object which had seemingly been thrown by the waves upon the rocks which reared their jagged heads out of the water. They could not be certain whether the dark object were a floating spar, or a man; but without a moment's hesitation the girl, as she was the better swimmer of the two, had wound one end of the rope around her waist, while her brother held the other, and had courageously struck out amid the buffeting waves.

"Grace caught you and I pulled you both in, sir," concluded Tom, simply, as if the action had been an everyday occurrence, "and for a while I was afraid you would never come to."

The next morning when John tried to walk he found that the sprain to his ankle which at first had seemed very slight, had become very painful and that inflammation had set in. So he had no alternative but to accept the cordial invitation of the lighthouse keeper (who had returned as soon as the storm abated) to stay a while upon the island.

Several weeks flitted by and yet John Mainwaring remained at the light-house, adapting himself with true courtesy to the simple ways of his entertainers. And at length it came to pass that the man of the world, who, though possessed of wealth and intelligence, yet in the course of thirty years of a lonely, unloved life, had never known true happiness, found that fate had suddenly thrown a new and absorbing interest into his life.

The more he saw her the more clearly he came to understand what a noble character lay hidden in Grace Burnham's girlish heart, and to his own surprise he found himself reviewing for her interest all the varied scenes of his life.

Grace, all unconscious what was the true reason that she so deeply enjoyed the stranger's conversation, would listen with her heart in her eyes.

Things went on in this way until John's foot ceased to trouble him.

Then suddenly he awoke to the truth that, within the space of a few short weeks, his heart had irrevocably passed out of his keeping.

At first the knowledge startled him; for, beautiful and ladylike in all her ways, still Grace was very different from the fashionable ladies he had been accustomed to meet in society.

But the longer he thought the more he realized that so deep was his love for this girl, to whom he owed his life, that if she would consent to become his wife the future could hold no greater happiness for him.

He was walking along the shore, meditating thus, when, looking up, he saw, at distance before him, Grace's graceful figure.

As she turned at his call and came toward him he noticed, with more admiration than before, her exceeding beauty.

Almost without meaning, before he thought, the words he had been thinking escaped his lips:

"Grace, could you love me enough to become my wife?"

At this sudden, unexpected address, the quick blood dyed her face with a glow of rich color.

At sight of her confusion, without giving her time for a reply, John went

AND JOHN, WHERE WAS HE?

on eagerly: "I did not mean to speak to you thus abruptly, but I could restrain myself no longer. Grace, I love you, and I want you for my wife—to have and to hold forever. Is there no vestige in your heart for me of the affection with which mine is overflowing for you?"

Grace tried to withdraw the hand that he had clasped.

"Do not say any more, Mr. Mainwaring. I cannot be your wife."

He only clasped her hand the tighter.

"Grace," he cried, "I thought that I was not an object of indifference to you. Can it be that I have deceived myself?"

The girl trembled and her eyes lowered themselves beneath the shade of their long, dark lashes.

With a sudden motion he drew her to him and forced her gaze to meet his.

In that moment he read the truth. His love was returned.

Yet still once more she repeated, "I cannot be your wife." And this time she could not deny that she cared for him, she felt that in the world's eyes she was not his equal.

"If I married you," she persisted in answer to his pleadings, "the time might come when you would repent."

And in the end John was obliged to be content with her decision, supplemented, as it was, by her old father's approval, that if, after two years' time, during which no communication should pass between them, he should return and still desire her for his wife, she would not then say no.

The two years glided by and found Grace Burnham more lovely than ever. Patiently and assiduously the girl had studied to improve her education, and with an active intellect and love for the task-master, it was no wonder that each day saw a rapid advancement.

And now, though a prince were the wooer, he might be glad to call Grace Burnham "wife."

The time of probation was ended, but the days flitted by and yet John did not return. At length, with a heart filled with keen pain, the girl was forced to acknowledge to herself that her lover had forgotten her; that his affection had not been strong enough to outstand the test that she herself had imposed. Time went by, and to add to her burden of sorrow her old father was taken sick and died, leaving her brother and herself orphans, alone and friendless.

And John, where was he?

The day which was to have seen him by his love's side found him in a darkened room, delirious with fever. Months dragged along, and finally after a hard struggle the fever was worsted and for a time John Mainwaring came from the gates of death. Then when he was strong enough, with a heart as loyal as when he parted from her, he repaired to Grace's house, only to find her gone—where to, no one could tell.

At length, after a long time spent in fruitless searching, a saddened and disappointed man, he left his native country to seek foreign shores.

But the diversions which had once pleased him dragged now upon his tastes, and at length he ceased to endeavor to crush out of his heart the haunting, ever-present memory of the girl who had once saved his life, and whom he still loved as passionately as ever.

The end of a year saw him again in England. The first Sunday after his return he accepted an invitation from a friend to attend his church in the morning and to return with him to dine.

The service was almost over, when suddenly it seemed to John that the heavens must have opened and an angel descended therefrom, of such unusual—almost more than mortal—sweetness was the voice which sang the exquisite air, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth."

"You will meet our soprano at dinner to-day," said his friend, as they walked leisurely homeward. "She is a great friend of my wife."

Ah! little did John know what a surprise awaited him, or his steps would have been less deliberate.

"Miss Burnham, my friend, Mr. Mainwaring."

With a bewildered start John gazed upon the face before him.

Could it be possible that this was the Grace from whom he had parted forever; the fearless daughter of the sea; ignorant of the world and its ways, with all her artless soul shining out of her eyes—this stately, self-possessed woman?

Their eyes met, and at once it was clear between them beyond need for words, that the same undying love burned in each heart. Springing to her side, unheedful of his friend's surprised looks, John grasped her hand.

"At last—at last we meet again!"

When John had explained how it was that at that appointed time, when he would have flown to her side, he lay sick and unconscious, Grace related in her turn how it was that he met her thus, earning her own living by her voice, in a city far distant from her island home. She told him how, soon after their father's death, her brother and herself had been found out and taken to his home by a wealthy uncle who had lately learned of his brother's whereabouts, having parted from him in boyhood, each going his own way to seek for fortune. How, learning that her voice was considered fine, she had applied herself to its cultivation, desiring above all things to be independent.

"Grace," said her lover after a few days had passed since their reunion, "do you not think that my probation has been long enough?"

A little later to the island lighthouse came a newly married couple, who had returned in the first glow of their wedded bliss to revisit the scenes in which they had met and learned to love each other.—Chicago Ledger.

The Attraction of Opposites.

In Aesop's fable of the mouse and the lion, the little sleek mouse was able to be of great service to the lion in nibbling the meshes of his net, but an animal friendship of to-day between a cat at the Zoological Gardens in London and the large two-horned African rhinoceros which is kept there rests on a more obscure foundation. Yet the Young Folks' Catholic Weekly is authority for the statement that a great affection exists between the two.

They may be often seen together, puss toying with the formidable head of the monster, who appears to be as gentle as a lamb.

He appears to forget his strength, allowing puss any liberty she wishes to take, even to sleeping close to his nose or playfully patting his horn with her paws. Yet with one mighty charge that same horn could easily destroy an elephant.

Without attempting to read a moral into this remarkable story, it is a pleasant thought that where there is true affection the strong are invariably gentle to the weak.

Left Cloister in Vain.

Miss Elsie Swanson, of St. Louis, renounced her aspiration to become a nun because she believed her duty was to search for her father, whom she had not seen for eleven years. She found him a few days ago in the county jail at Joplin, a few minutes after he was convicted of burglary and larceny and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Swanson did not recognize his daughter, but she picked him from a crowd of prisoners in the main cell room. Father and daughter wept in each other's arms. She will now try to obtain a parole for him, and as he was convicted solely on his own admission of guilt it is possible her plea of clemency will be granted.

Miss Swanson, who is 21 years old, is the ward of the Rev. C. C. Stahlmann, who took her from the custody of her father when she was 10 years old, Swanson having been declared unfit to care for her. She was educated in a convent.

Appropriate Conveyance.

Biggs—So our friend Goodleigh has been appointed missionary to the South Sea Islanders. How is he going?

Boggs—In a converted yacht.—Boston Transcript.

No one is ever satisfied with the "table" at a boarding house.

SKIN WAS ROUGH AS BARK.

Baby Boy Had an Intense Itching Humor—Scratched Till Blood Ran —Found a Cure in Cuticura.

"Our son, two years old, was afflicted with a rash. After he suffered with the trouble several weeks I took him to the doctor, but it got worse. The rash ran together and made large blisters. The little fellow didn't want to do anything but scratch and we had to wrap his hands up to keep him from tearing the flesh open till the blood would run. The itching was intense. The skin on his back became hard and rough like the bark of a tree. He suffered intensely for about three months. But I found a remedy in Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. The result was almost magical. That was more than two years ago, and there has not been the slightest symptom of it since he was cured. J. W. Lauck, Yukon, Okla., Aug. 28 and Sept. 17, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. of Cuticura Remedies, Boston.

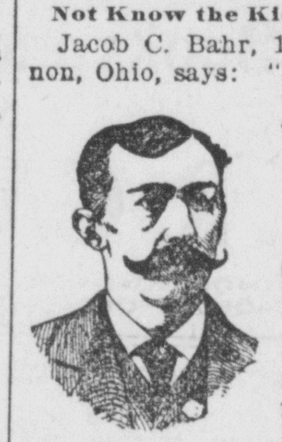
Researches as to Cancer.

A big British doctor finds that the parts of the body in which cancer starts, such as the lower lip, liver, etc., are highly electric and radioactive. A piece of the lower lip, if laid on a photo film, darkens it the same as does radium, but if a piece of the lung—cancer seldom comes in the lung—is put on the photo film nothing happens. So the doctor argues that highly electric flesh is the main secret of cancer. Woman's flesh is more electric than man's; cancer is commoner in women. — New York Press.

HELPLESS WITH RHEUMATISM.

The Experiences of Many Who Do Not Know the Kidneys Are Weak.

Jacob C. Bahr, 18 Broadway, Lebanon, Ohio, says: "For three months I was helpless in bed with muscular rheumatism and had to be fed. My feet swelled, my legs were rigid, black spots flitted before my eyes and I was sore all over. Doctors didn't help me and I could not raise hand or foot. To please my wife



I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and in two weeks I was improving. Then by leaps and bounds I got better until well and back at work. After such mortal agony this seemed wonderful."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Who Ever—

Heard a welkin ring?
Or sat on his hostess' right hand?
Or joined a young lady in a cup of tea?
Or saw a rafter split with laughter?
Or caught a cow with a cow-catcher?
Or fairly raised a roof with his shouts?
Or dropped his eyes to the ground?
Or withered his enemy with a glance?
Or was frozen by one?
Or stabbed by the same?
Or had his heart run away with his head?
Or hitched his wagon to a star?
Or ran a joke into the ground?
Or saw a little pitcher with big ears?
Or a cat that would give seven cents to look at a king?
R. S. V. P.

Harper's Weekly.

Charm.

Tact, courtesy, good manners, neatness of appearance, absence of obnoxious mannerisms, gentleness, amiability, deference—all these enter into that composite quality we call charm, which excuses in its possessor so many shortcomings we call by harsher names in those who have it not.

RESULTS OF FOOD.

Health and Natural Conditions Come from Right Feeding.

Man, physically, should be like a perfectly regulated machine, each part working easily in its appropriate place. A slight derangement causes undue friction and wear, and frequently ruins the entire system.

A well known educator of Boston found a way to keep the brain and the body in that harmonious co-operation which makes a joy of living.

"Two years ago," she writes, "being in a condition of nervous exhaustion, I resigned my position as teacher, which I had held for over 40 years. Since then the entire rest has, of course, been a benefit, but the use of Grape-Nuts has removed one great cause of illness in the past, namely, constipation and its attendant evils.

"I generally make my entire breakfast on a raw egg beaten into four spoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, with a little hot milk or hot water added. I like it extremely, my food assimilates and my bowels take care of themselves. I find my brain power and physical endurance much greater and I know that the use of the Grape-Nuts has contributed largely to this result.

"It is with feelings of gratitude that I write this testimonial, and trust it may be the means of aiding others in their search for health."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

Ah, Yes!

Full many a jam of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed pantry closets bear;
Full many a chef is born to cook unseen
And waste his wheat cakes on the desert air.

VITALIZER

RESTORES LOST POWERS. A weak man is like a clock run down. MUNYON'S VITALIZER will wind him up and make him go. If you are nervous, if you are irritable, if you lack confidence in yourself, if you do not feel your full manly vigor, begin on this remedy at once. There are 75 VITALIZER tablets in one bottle; every tablet is full of vital power. Don't spend another dollar on quack doctors or spurious remedies, or fill your system with harmful drugs. Begin on MUNYONS VITALIZER at once, and you will begin to feel the vitalizing effect of this remedy after the first dose. Price, $1, post-paid. Munyon, 53rd and Jefferson, Phila, Pa.

WESTERN CANADA

What J. J. Hill, the Great Railroad Magnate, Says About its Wheat-Producing Power:

"The greatest need of this country [United States] in another generation or two will be the providing of homes for its people and producing sufficient for them. The days of our prominence as a wheat exporting country are gone. Canada is to be the great wheat country."

This great railroad magnate is taking advantage of the situation by extensive railway building to the wheat fields of Western Canada.

Upwards of 125 Million Bushels of Wheat

were harvested in 1909. Average of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be upwards of 23 bushels per acre.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre), are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured; mixed farming a success. Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application), and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the following Canadian Gov't Agents: C. J. Broughton, Room 412, Merchants' Loan and Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.; M. V. McInnes, 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Geo. A. Hull, 180 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Rogers, 3d Floor, Traction-Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. (Use address nearest you.)

Please say where you saw this advertisement.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Baby Smiles—When He Takes

PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

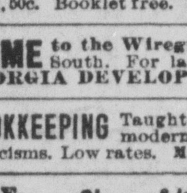
So pleasant that he likes it—and contains no opiates. There is nothing like it for Bronchitis, Asthma and all troubles of the throat and lungs. A Standard Remedy for half a century.

All Druggists, 25 Cents

Pills are wrong—so is every harsh cathartic.

They callous the bowels so you must increase the dose. Candy Cascarets bring natural action. They never gripe nor injure. One tablet, taken when you need it, always remains enough.

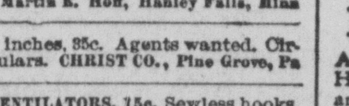
Vest-pocket box, 10 cents—at drug-stores. People now use a million boxes monthly. 862



Dr. McINTOSH celebrated **Natural Uterine Supporter** gives immediate relief. Sold by all surgical instrument dealers and leading druggists in United States and Canada. Catalog, price list and particulars mailed on application.

THE HASTINGS & McINTOSH TRUSS CO.

912 Walnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA., manufacturers of trusses and sole makers of the Genuine stamped "McIntosh" Supporter.



PILES PAY IF CURED We pay postage and send FREE RED CROSS Pile and Fistula Cure. REA CO., DEPT. B5, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

AGENTS Get a good, steady job for the Winter. Highest cash paid weekly with part expenses. Home territory; outfit free. Write today to the Hawks Nursery Company, Wauwatosa, Wis

FREE Inkless Pen given Free with package patent Self-Threading Needles. Send 10c to Bailey & Linton, 7212 Dobson Ave., Chicago. Agents wanted

Dr. Berry's Freckle Ointment positively removes freckles, leaving beautiful complexion. By mail, 50c. Booklet free. Dr. C. H. Berry Company, Chicago

COME to the Wiregrass Country, Garden of the South. For land or information, write the GEORGIA DEVELOPMENT CO., Fitzgerald, Ga

BOOKKEEPING Taught by Mail. Practical, popular and modern methods, careful markings and criticisms. Low rates. Martin E. Hoff, Hanley Falls, Minn

SELF-Sharpening Shears 8 inches, 35c. Agents wanted. Circulars. CHRIST CO., Pine Grove, Pa

Sleep Well? PILLOW VENTILATORS, 15c. Sewless hooks, eyes Miller, 1965 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use **THOMPSON'S EYE WATER**

"Squatted" in Empty Houses.

A woman who recently applied to the Lambeth guardians for relief said that for the last three months she and her five children had lived rent free by "squatting" in the rooms of empty houses. In Lambeth there are many such houses which have reverted to the duchy of Cornwall, and people are permitted to occupy the places until the premises are demolished.—London News.

Are Not Harsh to Deserters.

The penalty for desertion from the navy is trial by court-martial, and in case of conviction a sentence for a term of from six months to three years, generally, and dishonorable discharge at the expiration of sentence. However, few serve full terms, but are restored to duty and pay and their "good name." The circumstances in each case determines sentence.

For Old People.

After reaching the age of forty the human system gradually declines. The accumulated poisons in the blood cause rheumatic pains in the joints, muscles and back. These warnings should be promptly relieved and serious illness avoided by using the following prescription which shows wonderful results even after the first few doses and it will eventually restore physical vigor.

"One ounce compound syrup of Sarsaparilla; one ounce Toris compound; half pint of high grade whiskey. This to be mixed and used in tablespoonful doses before each meal and at bedtime." The bottle to be well shaken each time." Any druggist has these ingredients or he will get them from his wholesale house.

Hiadditional Facts.

The Trojans had hauled the wooden horse inside the gates of their city.

"It has a rather suspicious look about it," they said; "but it isn't a steam roller, anyway."

Well had it been for them, however, as we see by the light of the subsequent facts, if they are stampeded then and there.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Cataarh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Fistic Astronomy.

"If you want to knock your adversary out," said the physical instructor, "land a blow on that spot. That's the location of the solar plexus."

"And if I only want to make him see stars," said Algy, "I suppose I must land on his lunar plexus. Where's that?"

Bud Doble,

The greatest of all horsemen, says: "In my 40 years' experience with horses I have found Spohn's Distemper Cure the most successful of all remedies for the horses. It is the greatest blood purifier." Bottle, 50c and $1.00. Druggists can supply you, or manufacturers. Agents wanted. Send for Free Book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

When Protection Is Needed.

"Do you regard protection as a business necessity?" demanded the inquisitive person.

"A necessity?" responded the other. "Say, you try running a 'speak easy' in this town without it and see where you land."—Philadelphia Ledger.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Teething Disorders, Stomach Troubles and Destroy Worms; 30,000 testimonials of cures. All druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Lessons from the Past.

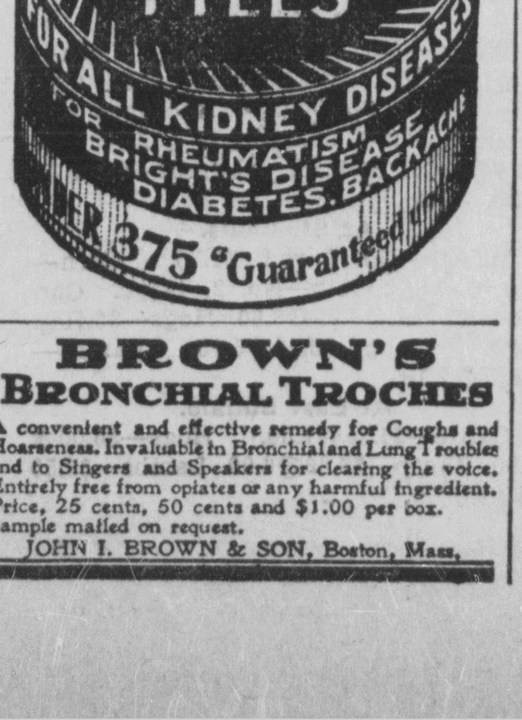
Gen. Jackson had won the battle of New Orleans.

"Well," he said, "I suppose there's no help for it; they'll make me President for this some day."

Even thus early, as we see, the crude beginnings of the great doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils were taking shape in his mind.

Injury Done by Mosquitoes.

Before the draining and diking of England and Holland, mosquitoes, malaria, chills and fever were as bad as in our Southern States to-day. Undiked and undrained, neither of these countries had risen to its place in history, but had been balked by malarial degeneration.



BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A convenient and effective remedy for Coughs and Hoarseness. Invaluable in Bronchial and Lung Troubles and to Singers and Speakers for clearing the voice. Entirely free from opiates or any harmful ingredient. Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per box. Sample mailed on request.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

His grace turns our grief to glory.

The new life is full of new beginnings.

It is easier to be a Christian than a hypocrite.

Christ answers our heart-cries; not our words.

The Father knows no service except from sons.

Private fidelity is bound to win public approval.

All some people lack of being blacksliden is acknowledging it.

God doesn't appear at night to those who do not worship in the day.

A goodly fatherhood is the best exposition of the fatherhood of God.

The question is not, is life worth living, but are you worth living it?

Consecration comes up against a hard test when a man tries to handle a calf.

You cannot judge by the height of the steeple the number of saintly members.

Too many think the foundations of religion were made to sit on instead of to build on.

The man who has never had any "ups and downs" will not enjoy heaven when he gets there.

Any man can preach what humanity likes to hear, but to preach what humanity needs requires backbone—and religion.

Life does not consist of the things we possess in this world, but of the things we hope to possess in the world to come.

Some men are so busy planning for to-morrow that they have no time to execute the things which yesterday they planned for to-day.

RUSSIA'S MANY SALT LAKES.

Hundreds of Them Containing Rich Deposits Easily Worked.

The production of salt is one of the rapidly developing industries of Russia. Salt lagoons and lakes are distributed over most parts of the empire and principally in the region of the Black and the Caspian Seas. In these lagoons during the dry and warm season the natural evaporation is so great that from the oversaturated brine great quantities of crystals of salt are precipitated. These salt lagoons, marshes or lakes give annually as much as 1,000,000 tons, although they have been known to yield 1,500,000 tons when seasons have been particularly dry and warm.

Such work is done principally in the provinces of Taurida, Kherson and Astrakhan. The Basekunchak lake, located within the last-named province, gives in favorable seasons enormous quantities, sometimes nearly 400,000 tons. The bottom of this lake consists of thick layers of salt, and the visible supply has been computed at nearly 100,000,000 tons.

Another lake, the Elton, contains a larger reserve of solid salt along its bottom measuring forty square miles. Beginning not far from the Sea of Azov, embracing all the north and east of the Caspian sea and extending to the east and northeast of this is a vast territory, larger in area than France, in which every lake and standing pool of water is brackish or salt and only running water is fresh.

Hundreds of these lakes could be profitably worked for salt if required. Many of the lakes contain besides common salt various other compounds imbedded in the brine or imbedded in the sediments of their bottoms. These compounds are valuable in hydropathy.

Earth's Magnetic Poles.

The magnetic poles of the earth are two points nearly opposite of the earth's surface where the dip of the magnetic needle is exactly 90 degrees. The statement usually made that a freely suspended magnetic needle, remote from magnetic masses, tends to point due north and south, is not correct except for a few localities and certain times.

The actual nature of the earth's magnetic field must be found by extended experiments which are being carried on by many scientists, largely under the direction of this and other governments. It is a field that offers great opportunities for scientific research, particularly since the discovery of the north pole.

Plenty on Hand.

Madge, as the oldest of a family of girls, has evidently heard and taken to heart the disappointment of her parents over the excessive femininity allotted by the fates to the family quiver.

When recently the fifth little daughter was born, Madge was playing in the garden with one of her sisters, and as a neighbor considered was decidedly rough with the child.

"Madge, don't treat your little sister so," remonstrated the neighbor. "You might kill her."

"Well, if I did," was the cool response, "there's plenty more in the house."

Metempsychosis.

A chicken lived, a chicken died;
Its drumstick and its wing were fried,
Its feathers by a dealer dried,
And, very shortly after, dyed.

Soul it had none; admitting that,
How comes it? There, upon her hat,
Its plumes—a mortal chicken's—rise,
A glorious bird of paradise.
—Detroit Free Press.

NEW RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL CANADA.

American Settlers Welcome and Doing Well.

The Portland Oregonian, of Portland, Oregon, published a cartoon on the immigration of U. S. people to Canada, in its issue of October 5, 1909. The picture was accompanied by the following article:

"Losing American Citizens. The exodus of American farmers to Canada continues to be a phenomenon of the first importance. More of them are crossing the border this fall than ever before, and they are flocking thither from all parts of the country. Formerly it was the Middle West alone which thus lost the heart of its citizenship. Now all sections of the Union suffer alike. The regret which we cannot help feeling over the migration of many thousands of excellent citizens has an economic side which causes some concern. The 70,000 farmers who will go to Canada to live this fall will take with them some $70,000,000 in cash and effects. This is by no means a negligible sum, and makes a very appreciable drain on our resources. But, of course, the most serious loss is the men themselves and their families, who have forsaken the land of the free and the home of the brave to dwell under the rule of a monarch.

"Why do they go? Naturally the cheap and fertile land of Western Canada attracts them. Each emigrant goes with a reasonable expectation of bettering his fortune. Indeed, in a few years he may grow rich through the abundant crops he can raise and the increase of land values. But perhaps that is not the sole reason for the astonishing migration. There is a common notion abroad that in Canada life and property are appreciably safer than they are here. Murders are not so frequent, and are more speedily and surely punished. Mobs and the so called 'unwritten law' are virtually unknown in Canada. Again, the law is a vastly more ascertainable entity there. Canada does not permit its judges to veto acts of a legislative body. When a statute has been enacted it is known to be the law of the land until it is repealed. This naturally imparts to Canadian civilization a security and stability which we have not yet attained.

"We must remember, in the same connection, that the Canadian protective tariff is far less exorbitant than ours, and much less boldly arranged for the benefit of special favorites. Hence there is an impression, very widely diffused, that the Canadians are not so wickedly robbed by the trusts as we are in this country. Reasons like these sufficiently account for the exodus of a body of citizens, whom we can ill afford to lose, but they do not much assuage our regret that they cannot be retained in the United States."

Speaking of this, a Canadian Government representative says that the Americans who cross the border are most welcome. The splendid areas of virgin soil, a large quantity of which is given away as free homesteads, lies close to existing railways and to those under construction. The railway lines that are assisting in this development are the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. The latter is built entirely on Canadian soil, and has opened up a wonderful stretch of land. Along this line during the year about closed thousands of American settlers have made their homes. They have built the towns, and immediately began as factors in the building up of the great Canadian West.

Agents of the Government are located in various cities throughout the United States who will be pleased to give any information that may be desired to further the interest of the settler.

Sanctum Confidences.

"Brooks," said Rivers, "can you give me a synonym for 'utility'? I've used that word twice already."

"I suppose I can," growled Brooks; "but what's the use?"

"Use? Use? Thanks; that'll do."

Thereupon the rattle of the typewriter began again.—Chicago Tribune.

Lewis' Single Binder gives the smoker a rich, mellow-tasting 5c cigar, one that smokes and tastes better than most 10c cigars.

What Inspired Him.

"The melancholy days have come"—
So sang the weary bard;
He'd just been raking autumn leaves
Again from his back yard.
—Chicago Tribune.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

The Portuguese government offers a subsidy of $12,500 for each voyage for the purpose of establishing a Portuguese line of steamers to Brazil.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia never could get along with Hamlins Wizard Oil. Wizard Oil always drives them away from the premises in short order.

Part of the Japanese wedding ceremony is the burning of the discarded toys of the bride.

EXPOSURE TO COLD and wet is the first step to Pneumonia. Take Perry Davis' Painkiller and the danger is averted. Unequaled for colds, sore throat, quinsy. 25c, 35c and 50c.

Germany's medical students number 7,345.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Name Towers for King and Queen

The news that the King and Queen have consented to allow their names to be assigned to the western towers of Truro Cathedral is extremely welcome. Many of our cathedral towers bear names connected with some saint or some great local notability, but we believe it is a new departure of recent years to give them a royal aspect. The kindly action of the King and Queen will be much appreciated in Cornwall.—Lady's Pictorial.

Easily Answered.

The teacher had written a difficult problem on the blackboard.

"Now, children," she said, "what is the first thing to do with this?"

"Erase it!" shouted the bad little boy on the front seat.

Dr. Blunt's $50,000 Rheumatic Remedy gives quick relief and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism. Why suffer? Send for free sample to-day. A. L. Blunt, M. D., 356 State St., Chicago.

Many doctors say that lawn tennis is the most healthful form of recreation.

HAVE YOU A COUGH, OR COLD? If so take at once Allen's Lung Balsam and watch results. Simple, safe, effective. All dealers. Popular prices—25c, 50c and $1.00 bottles.

The average depth of English coal mines is 400 feet.

The Exceptional Equipment

of the California Fig Syrup Co. and the scientific attainments of its chemists have rendered possible the production of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, in all of its excellence, by obtaining the pure medicinal principles of plants known to act most beneficially and combining them most skillfully, in the right proportions, with its wholesome and refreshing Syrup of California Figs.

As there is only one genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna and as the genuine is manufactured by an original method known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, it is always necessary to buy the genuine to get its beneficial effects.

A knowledge of the above facts enables one to decline imitations or to return them if, upon viewing the package, the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. is not found printed on the front thereof.

C. N. U. No. 50—1909

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Women's Secrets

There is one man in the United States who has perhaps heard more women's secrets than any other man or woman in the country. These secrets are not secrets of guilt or shame, but the secrets of suffering, and they have been confided to Dr. R. V. Pierce in the hope and expectation of advice and help. That few of these women have been disappointed in their expectations is proved by the fact that ninety-eight per cent. of all women treated by Dr. Pierce have been absolutely and altogether cured. Such a record would be remarkable if the cases treated were numbered by hundreds only. But when that record applies to the treatment of more than half-a-million women, in a practice of over 40 years, it is phenomenal, and entitles Dr. Pierce to the gratitude accorded him by women, as the first of specialists in the treatment of women's diseases.

Every sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, absolutely without charge. All replies are mailed, sealed in perfectly plain envelopes, without any printing or advertising whatever, upon them. Write without fear as without fee, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Prest., Buffalo, N. Y.

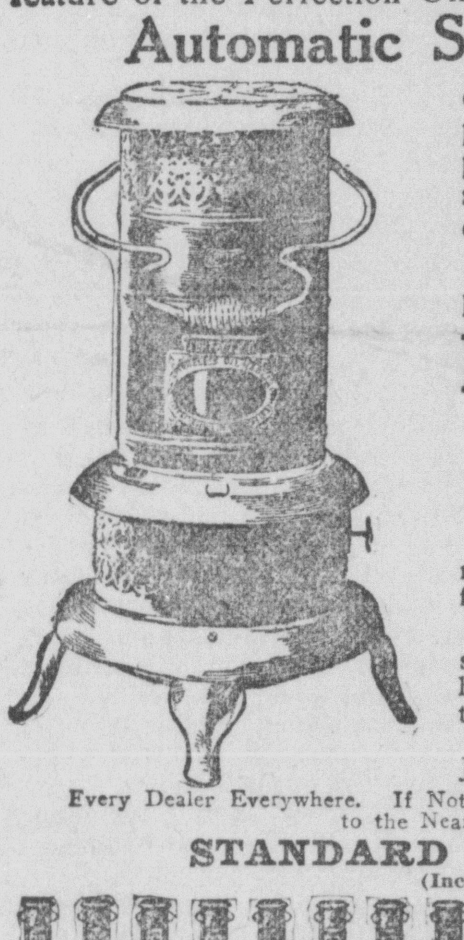
DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

Smokeless Oil Heater

The automatically-locking Smokeless Device is an exclusive feature of the Perfection Oil Heater. This

Automatic Smokeless Device



doesn't allow the wick to rise to a point where it CAN smoke, yet permits a strong flame that sheds a steady, glowing heat without a whiff of smoke.

No other heater in the world compares with the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Turn the wick high or low—no smoke, no smell. Burns for 9 hours with one filling. Instantly removed for cleaning.

Solid brass font holds 4 quarts of oil—sufficient to give out a glowing heat for 9 hours—solid brass wick carriers—damper top—cool handle—oil indicator.

Heater beautifully finished in nickel or Japan in a variety of styles.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

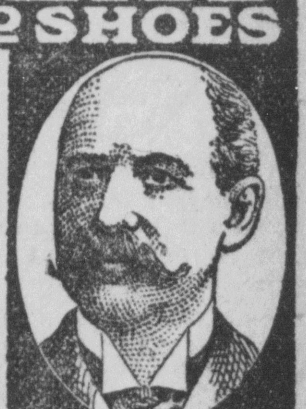
W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF MEN'S FINE SHOES IN THE WORLD

Wear W. L. Douglas comfortable, easy-walking shoes. They are made upon honor, of the best leathers, by the most skilled workmen, in all the latest fashions. Shoes in every style and shape to suit men in all walks of life.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

CAUTION.—See that W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. Take No Substitute.

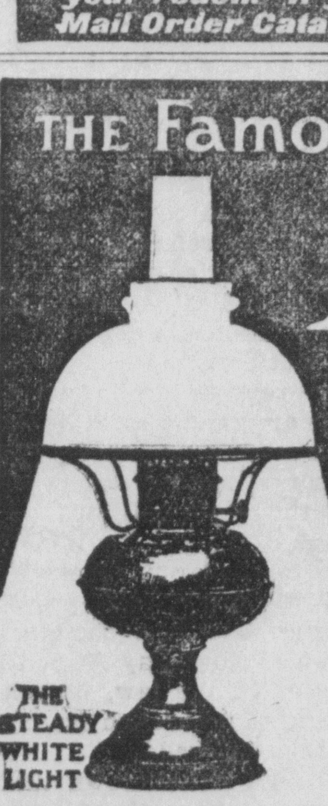


BOY'S SHOES $2.00 & $2.50

Wherever you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If your dealer cannot fit you, write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THE Famous Rayo Lamp

Once a Rayo user always one



The RAYO LAMP is a high-grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp made at any price. The Burner, the Wick, the Chimney-Holder—all are vital things in a lamp; these parts of the RAYO LAMP are perfectly constructed and there is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that could add to the value of the RAYO as a light-giving device. Suitable for any room in any house.

Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest Agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Prescriptions A Specialty

GEORGE F. MEYER'S DRUG STORE

Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Co.

I.C.&S. SOUTHERN TRACTION CO.

In effect Jan. 2, 1910.

North-bound Cars Lv. Seymour TO	South-bound Cars Ar. Seymour FROM
7:00 a. m....I	C....6:30 a. m
x8:10 a. m....I	G....7:50 a. m.
9.0? a. m....I	I....8:51 a. m.
*9:17 a. m....I	I...*9:10 a. m.
10:03 a. m....I	I... 9:50 a. m.
11:03 a. m. ..I	I...10:50 a. m.
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12:03 p. m ...I	I...11:50 a. m.
1:03 p. m....I	I...12:50 p. m.
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3:03 p. m ...I	I....2:50 p. m.
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4:03 p. m....I	I...*4:10 p. m.
5:03 p. m....I	I....4:50 p. m.
6:03 p. m ...I	I....5:50 p. m.
*6:17 p. m....I	I...*6:10 p. m.
7:03 p. m... I	I....6:50 p. m.
*8:17 p. m....I	I.. *8:10 p. m.
9:03 p. m....I	I....8:50 p. m.
10:45 p. m ...G	I....9:50 p. m.
11:55 p. m....C	I...11:38 p. m.

I.—Indianapolis. G.—Greenwood.
C.—Columbus.
*—Hoosier Flyers *—Dixie Flyers.
x—Seymour-Indianapolis Limiteds.

Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

Southern Indiana Railway Co.

North Bound.

	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Lv Seymour	6:45am	12:20pm	5:30pm
Lv Bedford	8:00am	1:38pm	6:45pm
Lv Odon	9:07am	2:44pm	7:52pm
Lv Elnora	9:17am	2:54pm	8:02pm
Lv Beehunter	9:32am	3:07pm	8:15pm
Lv Linton	9:47am	3:22pm	8:30pm
Lv Jasonville	10:11am	3:42pm	8:53pm
Ar Terre Haute	11:00am	4:30pm	9:45pm

No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 p m, arrives at Seymour 6:25 p m

South Bound

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lv TerreHaute	6:00am	11:15am	5:35pm
Lv Jasonville	6:51am	12:08pm	6:27pm
Lv Linton	7:12am	12:30pm	6:51pm
Lv Beehunter	7:23am	12:43pm	7:04pm
Lv Elnora	7:38am	12:58pm	7:19pm
Lv Odon	7:48am	1:08 pm	7:29pm
Lv Bedford	9:00am	2:25 pm	8:40pm
Ar Seymour	10:07am	3:35pm	9:50pm

No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p m, arrive at Westport 4:10 p m

For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or

H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A
Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.

Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company

INDPLS. & LOU. TRAC. CO.

In effect June 1, 1909.

Hoosier Flyers leave Seymour for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at: 9:17, 11:17 a. m. and 1:17, 3:17, 6:17, 8:17 p. m.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at: 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local Cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at: 5:54, 7:54, 9:54, 11:54 a. m. and *12:51, 2:51, 4:54, 6:54, *8:54, *11:00.

Local freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour and Jeffersonville and Louisville.

For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.

* For Scottsburg only.

H. D. MURDOCK, Supt.
Scottsburg, Ind

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NOTARY PUBLIC
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SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK
Piano Teacher,
Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

MESSAGE WAS WELL RECEIVED

Congress Was Attentive to the President's Proposals.

FEDERAL INCORPORATION IDEA

This, the Longest Step Forward Taken by the President in His Recommendations, Is Not Likely to Be Acted on at the Present Session, According to General Belief In Washington—Many Members Regard Message as Being as Radical as Anything of the Same Character Proposed by Mr. Roosevelt.

Washington, Jan. 8.—On the whole, President Taft's expected special message on the subject of further legislation dealing with trusts and railroads was well received in congress. By a good many members it was regarded as being as radical as anything of the same character proposed by Mr. Roosevelt, but the fact that the president's recommendations were known in advance took the edge off what might have been regarded as extremely far-reaching. There is pretty general belief in congress that while there is a good show for legislation amending the interstate commerce law along the lines recommended, his proposal of a law for the federal incorporation of interstate corporations is not likely to be acted on at the present session of congress. The longest step forward taken by the president is his recommendation that congress enact a general law providing "for the formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations, protecting them from undue interference by the states, and regulating their activities so as to prevent the recurrence under national auspices of those abuses which have arisen under state control."

He would have such a law provide that such corporations should issue stock only to an amount for which cash has been paid or if issued for property, to have the federal government pass on its issue. He would require also that such corporations shall file full reports of their operations with the department of commerce and labor and prohibit them from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations except for special occasions approved by the government. The first part of the president's message is devoted to recommendations for amending the interstate commerce law. These recommendations and the arguments presented by the president are in accord with the ideas advanced by him in his Des Moines speech last September and the speech delivered by Attorney General Wickersham at Kansas City Nov. 19. The only important recent change made as far as can be ascertained from a reading of the message applies to the proposal to forbid railroad companies from acquiring additional stock in competing railroad companies which they control. As originally outlined railroad companies were either forbidden to acquire any additional stock whatever in competing companies controlled by them or must possess 80 per cent of the stock of the competing company in order to acquire some or all the remaining 20 per cent.

The six railroad presidents who called on Mr. Taft some days ago, however, persuaded him that such a provision as this would work great hardship to minority stockholders, who would be robbed of the best market for the disposal of their stock, that is, the railroad company which controlled a majority stock of the road in which the minority stockholders have an interest. As a result of the representations made by the railroad presidents the message was changed so as to recommend that a railroad company holding not less than 50 per cent of the stock of a competing railroad company could be permitted to acquire the balance of the stock of that competing company.

One of the recommendations of the message is for the creation of a United States court of commerce to hear appeals from decisions of the interstate commerce commission. Other recommendations are prohibiting a railroad from issuing capital stock without previous payment of it of not less than the par value of issuing bonds or other obligations except one year promissory notes without the previous payment of not less than the par value of such bonds or the reasonable market value as ascertained by the interstate commerce commission.

Several times in the course of the message the president refers to planks of the Republican party's national platform of 1908, and indicates his intention of carrying out the pledges contained in the platform. In that part of his message relating to anti-trust law he presents arguments for a belief on his part that no amendments to this law are necessary. His general argument is that the United States supreme court has construed the law in such a way as to render unnecessary any legislation to exempt from prosecution interstate business combinations which, while they may seem to violate the letter of the law, do not violate the spirit of it through having an undue restraint on trade.

The president let it be known that it is his purpose to have the department of justice make an investigation into the history, organization and purposes of all the industrial companies "with respect to which there is any reasonable ground for suspicion that they have been organized for a purpose and are conducting business on a plan which is in violation of the anti-trust law." One of the interesting points of the message is his discussion of "good trusts" and "bad trusts." Apparently he differs from the view of his predecessor that the difference between a good trust and a bad trust could be distinguished. Mr. Roosevelt believed that he could make the distinction, and pointed to the United States Steel corporation as an example of a good trust. Mr. Taft holds the business public ought to rid themselves of the idea that such a distinction is practicable or can be introduced into the statutes. An inference from his remarks is that there is no such thing as a good trust.

STEPHENSON LETS CAT OUT OF THE BAG

Gives Cause of Break With La Follette.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 8.—The suit of ex-Assemblyman Herman I. Ekern against Assemblyman Albert I. Twesme, on account of matters growing out of the campaign of 1908, brought out some very startling developments when the deposition of Senator Isaac Stephenson was taken.

The reason Senator LaFollette and Senator Stephenson came to a parting of the ways was because the latter refused to pony up a cool quarter of a million dollars for a presidential campaign for Senator LaFollette. Such was the statement of Senator Stephenson.

It is possible Senator Stephenson would not have said so much, but the persistency and insinuations with which the attorney for the plaintiff stirred him up finally brought from him the real reason why Senator LaFollette and his "progressive" supporters switched away from him. From Senator Stephenson's testimony, at times with evident reluctance, it appeared that after he had been asked to "sweeten" the campaign pot the demand was lowered to $25,000 and finally the LaFollette men were glad to take two checks for $1,000 each. These checks figured in the campaign in Madison last winter, but as to other financial transactions Senator Stephenson succeeded in dodging replies. In his examination he testified that Mr. Ekern and a Mr. Deple came to Marinette and asked him to contribute $25,000 to the LaFollette presidential campaign. He refused, and after a lengthy discussion, in which he said his visitors did most of the talking, he gave them a check for $1,000.

Mr. O'Connor in his cross-examination, stirred the ire of Mr. Stephenson by his line of questions, and he said that the first signs of coolness came when he suggested that instead of trying to pass more laws they see that those already on the statute books be enforced.

It was suggested by Mr. O'Connor that this was the cause of the break, when Senator Stephenson said that the real cause of the break was his refusal to contribute a quarter million to LaFollette's presidential campaign.

At the conclusion of the examination Mr. Ekern, white with rage, turned to go and said: "You are an old man, senator, but you have done a great injustice to Senator LaFollette." "I may be an old man," replied Stephenson, "but I am not so old that I don't know what I am saying."

THRICE SAVED FROM MOB

The Law, However, Moved Relentlessly in the Case of This Ravisher.

Williamstown, Ky., Jan. 8.—Earl Thompson was hanged Friday for attacking Mrs. Ransom Roberts near this place last November. Three attempts were made to lynch Thompson, and on the last occasion the negro was only saved from the mob when its members were dissuaded from their purpose by Circuit Judge Cammack, who promised that the death sentence would be executed within sixty days or less if the law was allowed to take its course. The negro, who was only eighteen years old, recently confessed to his crime.

Indians Caught by Flood.

Flagstaff, Ariz., Jan. 8.—A report has reached here that the entire Indian village of the Supais, in Cataract canyon, had been destroyed by a wall of water twenty feet high which swept down the canyon. Many Indians missing are supposed to have been lost in the flood.

Estrada's Representative Drowned.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, Jan. 8.—General Fornes Diaz, who was enroute to Managua as General Estrada's representative to arrange peace terms with Madriz, was drowned on the Greytown bar last night while attempting to make a landing in a small boat.

She Was Dissatisfied.

Bloomington, Ind., Jan. 8.—Married at the age of fourteen and dissatisfied after a year of married life, Mrs. Reatha Ragan, wife of Peter Ragan, committed suicide by shooting herself with a shotgun.

Thomas Irving, a wealthy mining man of Denver, was found dead near Central City, Col., his body frozen. It is not known whether he was murdered or died of the extreme cold.

PINCHOT GIVEN HIS DISMISSAL

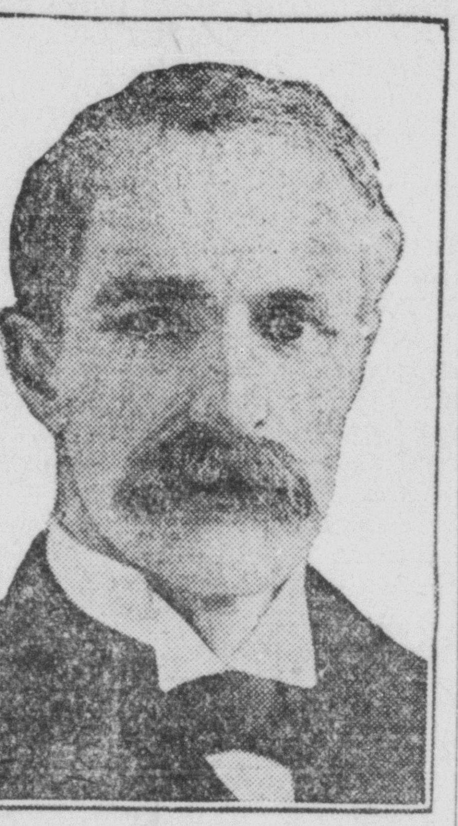
The President Revolted at That Dolliver Letter.

BROKE BOUNDS OF PROPRIETY

President Taft, Upon the Unanimous Advice of His Cabinet, Orders the Dismissal of the Chief Forester and His Two Most Active Lieutenants, Holding That They Had Trespassed So Far Beyond the Bounds of Official Propriety as to Render Impossible Their Retention in the Service of the Administration — Significant Action Taken by House.

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Taft caused the announcement to be made, after a cabinet meeting lasting nearly four hours, which ended just before 7 o'clock last night, that he had directed Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to dismiss Gifford Pinchot from the office of forester of the agriculture department. Later on it was made known that Secretary Wilson, in accordance with a decision of the president and the cabinet, had also dismissed Overton W. Price, associate forester and Mr. Pinchot's chief assistant, and Alexander C. Shaw, assistant law officer of the forest service.

The action of the president on the eve of the congressionnal investigation into the allegations and insinuations against Secretary of the Interior



GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Ballinger's conduct of the policy of conserving natural resources is certain to cause a sensation. Its political effect, according to opinion here, may be far-reaching.

Coupled with the dismissal of Forester Pinchot was the significant action of the house of representatives in connection with the joint resolution for an investigation of the charges affecting Secretary Ballinger. Through a combination of Democrats and Republican insurgents the house rejected that provision of the resolution which directed Speaker Cannon to choose the representatives who should sit on the congressional committee of inquiry. The Cannon organization, which stood behind the resolution for investigation, was overturned by a bare majority of three. Under the resolution as amended the house members of the joint committee will be elected by the house itself.

The decision to dismiss Messrs. Pinchot, Price and Shaw was reached at a regular session of the cabinet called for the special purpose of revising a letter written by President Taft to Mr. Pinchot giving the reasons why Mr. Pinchot was to be removed from the government service. Briefly these reasons were that, contrary to instructions from Secretary Wilson, Forester Pinchot had written a leter to Senator Dolliver to be read publicly in the senate defending Price and Shaw after they had admitted that they had inspired the magazine and press campaign against Secretary Ballinger; that Mr. Pinchot had cast reflections in the Dolliver letter on the action of President Taft in directing the dismissal of Louis R. Glavis of the public land service, the man who charged that Mr. Ballinger and other officers of the interior department had been guilty of improper official conduct in connection with the Alaska coal claims and that Mr. Pinchot had intimated in the Dolliver letter that without the magazine and press exploitation of Price and Shaw the administration would have allowed fraudulent coal land claims in Alaska to be patented.

According to President Taft, Mr. Pinchot wrote to Senator Dolliver to offset in the public mind the president's decision in the Glavis case. Pinchot in this letter paid a high tribute to Mr. Glavis and indicated that President Taft had erred in dismissing him and, by inference, that Mr. Glavis's charges against Secretary Ballinger were based on proper grounds.

There were no differences of opinion at the cabinet meeting in regard to what course should be taken with respect to Messrs. Pinchot, Price and Shaw. At the special cabinet session held Thursday evening, a few hours subsequent to the reading of Mr. Pinchot's letter to Secretary Dolliver in the senate, the president and Attorney General Wickersham were strongly of the opinion that Mr. Pinchot and his associates in the forest service should be dismissed without delay. However it was determined that the matter was too important to be disposed of until the fullest consideration had been given to it, and accordingly action was deferred until the president could obtain the counsel of other members of the cabinet.

In view of his advisers confirming the first view taken by the president, it is declared that there was a unanimous decision that Mr. Pinchot had trespassed so far beyond the bounds of propriety that his dismissal was necessary and should be ordered without regard to any political effect it might have on the Taft administration. As for Mr. Price and Mr. Shaw, no doubt prevailed from the outset that by their own confession they deserved no consideration whatever.

Pinchot Not Depressed.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Opinion is divided here as to the reasons that actuated Mr. Pinchot in writing a letter to Senator Dolliver containing comments which President Taft construed as a reflection on his own judgment and the integrity of his secretary of the interior. As for Mr. Pinchot himself, he declines to offer any explanation or make any statement regarding his dismissal. "I have nothing to say," was his smiling response to inquiries by those who sought to interview him. Mr. Pinchot admitted that he had no idea what action he would take. He turned over his office to Assistant Forester Potter today. He seemed happy instead of depressed.

BIG GAS PROJECT GROWS IN EXTENT

The Standard to Include Indiana In Its Plans.

Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 8.—In connection with the plan to pipe gas to New York and other cities from the West Virginia gas fields it is stated here that the Standard Oil company would take over the interests of the United Fuel company of Pittsburg, the Columbia Gas company of Cincinnati, and the Ohio Fuel Supply company of Cleveland, involving holdings worth millions of dollars and practically embracing all the independent companies in the state except the Interstate of Pittsburg.. The plan also includes the piping of natural gas to Indianapolis and Chicago. A pipe line has already been laid to Hamilton, O. Indiana is a network of pipe lines, and it 's held that there need be no great delay in supplying Indiana cities with natural gas.

NOT DISTURBED

Discovery of a British Mare's Nest Doesn't Excite State Department.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Officers of the state department are not disturbed over reports from London that a letter written by Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain, containing statistical information regarding the number of unemployed in the United States has become public.

The letter was written by Ambassador Reid before the campaign began. In addition its contents are not such as to attract the attention of the British foreign office. It is not expected here that any cognizance will be taken of the incident. Ambassador Reid is now on his way to New York to attend the funeral of Ogden Mills, who died last Monday in California.

The letter was made public in an effort to advance the candidacy of Sir Charles Walpole, the Unionist candidate for Chertsey division of Surrey. If the publication of the letter was authorized by Ambassador Reid the members of the Liberal party may stir up trouble over it.

Market quotations for hogs at Chicago again broke the record Friday when the price per hundredweight reached $9.05.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—Wagon, $1.21; No. 2 red, $1.26. Corn—No. 2, 65c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 46½c. Hay—Baled, $15.00 @ 16.50; timothy, $15.50@17.50; mixed, $14.50 @ 15.50. Cattle — $3.00 @ 7.50. Hogs—$4.00@9.15. Sheep—$3.50@4.50. Lambs—$5.00@8.40. Receipts—5,500 hogs; 1,200 cattle; 350 sheep.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.31. Corn—No. 2, 68c. Oats—No. 2, 48½c. Cattle—$2.50@6.50. Hogs—$5.50 @ 9.00. Sheep—$2.00@4.50. Lambs—$3.00 @ 8.00.

At Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.29. Corn—No. 3, 65c. Oats—No. 2, 49c. Cattle—Steers, $5.00@8.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@5.30. Hogs—$5.50@9.00. Sheep—$2.50@6.15. Lambs—$5.50 @ 8.90.

At St. Louis.

Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.33. Corn—No. 2, 67c. Oats—No. 2, 48½c. Cattle—Steers, $6.75@8.60. Hogs—$6.75@ 8.90. Sheep—$3.00@5.15. Lambs—$4.50@7.10.

At East Buffalo.

Cattle—$4.25@7.00. Hogs—$6.00@ 9.20. Sheep—$3.00@6.00. Lambs—$5.50 @9.10.

AWFUL PAINS FULLY DESCRIBED

A Lady of Pizarro Tells Story of Awful Suffering That Cardui Finally Relieved.

Pizarro, Va.—"I suffered for several years," writes Mrs. Dorma A. Smith, "with that awful backache and the bearing down sensations, so fully described in your book.

"I tried doctors and other medicines and found little relief, until I was induced to try Wine of Cardui, when I found instant relief and today I can heartily recommend Cardui to all suffering women and think there is no other as good."

In some instances, Cardui gives instant relief; in others, it may take a little time. But in all cases of female trouble Cardui can be depended on to be of benefit, as it is a specific remedy for women and acts in a curative way on the womanly organs.

As a general tonic for women, to build up your strength, improve your appetite, bring back rosy cheeks and make you look and feel young and happy, nothing you can find will do so much for you as Cardui.

Your druggist has it.

N. B.—*Write to:* Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for *Special Instructions*, and 64-page book. "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

B. & O. S.-W.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RATES

For the above occasion tickets will be sold to all points in C. P. A. Territory at one and one-half the regular fare for the round trip. Dates of sale Dec. 24th, 25th and 31st, 1909 and Jan. 1st, 1910. Good to return Jan. 3rd.

For rates and time of trains call at B. & O. Ticket Office or address

C. C. FREY, Agent.
W. P. TOWNSEND, D. P. A.
Vincennes, Ind.

Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

LADIES.

Miss Anna Bevan.
Mrs. Liney Clark.
Birdy Davis.
Mrs. Tip Greene.
Mabel Ross.
Miss Millie Ritchardson.
Miss Nancy Smith.
Mrs. F. J. Snow.

GENTS.

Mr. Daniel Bolan, Jr.
Mr. Geo. W. Cregg.
Mr. Chas. Fullen.
Lynn Stillwell.
Rev. W. E. Spear.
Mr. Floyd Urble.
Mr. Roy Williamson.
Mr. Jesse Williams.
Wheel Works.

WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.
Seymour, Jan. 3, 1910.

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